

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 135.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 39 Park Row.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY-ONE.

The Peace Establishment.....	485	March 10, 1866.....	491
The Army.....	486	Where Kearny Fell.....	491
Military and Naval Affairs in Con- gress.....	487	Army and Navy Personnel.....	491
Foreign Military and Naval Af- fairs.....	488	The French in Mexico.....	492
The Early Dead.....	489	Mr. Bancroft's Foreign Critics.....	493
The Senate Army Bill.....	489	Editorial Paragraphs.....	493
What We Should Send to the World's Fair.....	489	Army Gazette.....	494
Presentations to General Sherman.....	489	Navy Gazette.....	495
The Military Peace Establishment.....	490	Medical Department.....	495
Abstract of Special Orders Since Rebels in Mexico.....	490	Naval Register.....	496
		Various Naval Matters.....	496
		Military Department.....	496
		Rebels in Mexico.....	498

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Army Bill, as it now comes before the House for action, is a measure to "increase and fix the military peace establishment" of the United States—a precise and significant title. The increase, however, is, after all, to be a very moderate one, considering the position which this country is now forced to assume in the community of nations. The proposed military force is to consist chiefly of sixty-seven regiments—fifty of infantry, twelve of cavalry, and five of artillery; a body of Indian scouts, to be used in the Territories, not exceeding one thousand, with the pay and allowances of cavalry; and a Volunteer Militia of about three hundred thousand strong, one regiment being formed in each Congressional district, each Territory, and in the District of Columbia. This we say is the force which the Military Committee proposes; how far the programme will meet the approval of Congress remains to be seen, in the fate of the Army Bill, the Militia Bill, and the West Point Bill. Of course, the chief available portion of this force is designed to be the Regular Army.

There are many points of interest in the new Bill, as it handsomely passed the Senate. The probabilities are that it will be thoroughly reviewed, perhaps much modified, in the House. But, for the mere sake sake of convenience, we will discuss it as if its main provisions would stand. The organizations in each of the three arms are, after much discussion, to remain substantially the same as at present. The artillery is to contain five regiments, as at present, but all organized on the basis of the Fifth artillery; it being provided, in all three arms, that the adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary shall hereafter be extra first or second lieutenants. The cavalry is to be doubled, but its regimental organizations are to remain the same. Four companies, however, in each regiment may be armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the PRESIDENT—an indefinite and not entirely systematic proviso. Two of the new cavalry regiments, as the Bill now stands, are to be composed of black troops. We presume that this provision may elicit discussion in the House. It is proposed to use these troops chiefly on the frontier. How the red men and the black will get along together, we shall discover in due time; but it is pitting color against color with a vengeance. What can be affirmed is that two first-class regiments of colored cavalry could be raised, so far as horsemanship goes; and, doubtless, as far as all soldierly deportment and character go. Each cavalry regiment will have but one hospital steward. The fifty infantry regiments are to have, as we have said, the old ten-company, single-battalion organizations. The ten 10-company regiments will, of course, continue the same. The other nine will be so distributed that each battalion, increased by two new companies, will form a regiment. And, besides, thirteen new regiments are to be raised—eight of them colored. Each company will have a captain, first and second lieutenant, a first sergeant, four sergeants, eight cor-

porals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and fifty privates. But the number of privates may be doubled, on exigency, at the discretion of the PRESIDENT. This last is the elastic feature of the organization, and is worthy of special attention. The fixing of one hundred as the possible increase of the number of privates is rather remarkable. We should have supposed it would have been put at eighty. The field and staff are to remain as usual in the single-battalion regiments, except as we have noticed in the provision for the commissary, adjutant and quartermaster, who are to be extra lieutenants.

The other details of the proposed organization are less remarkable, and we can easily condense the chief points. In the first place, there are to be, of general officers, as at present, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and ten brigadier-generals, with the same pay, emoluments and staff as now. It will be perceived, therefore, that no effort has yet been made to introduce the grade of general—a question so much discussed. The probabilities are that the rank will not be made, as a part, at least, of the present measure. It would require a proportionate increase of lieutenant-generals, and in every way would inflate the military expenses, without necessity, in time of peace. However, the question may come up in the House, out of design to honor General GRANT. The Adjutant-General's Department is, in a single word, to be organized with precisely its present authorized force. There are to be four inspector-generals and eight assistants—the former having the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry, and the latter of lieutenant-colonels. In the Quartermaster's Department, the act passed about two years ago for the improvement of its organization, is to be continued only a year after the passage of the present bill. The permanent organization, under the Quartermaster-General, will embrace three chief-assistants, four assistant, and eight deputy quartermaster-generals with the respective rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier-general, and colonel and lieutenant-colonel; sixteen quartermasters, with the rank, etc., of majors of cavalry, and forty assistant-quartermasters with the rank, etc., of captains of cavalry. The military storekeepers are henceforth to have the rank, pay and emoluments of a captain of cavalry. The Subsistence Department will continue with its present organization. Line officers detailed and approved as quartermasters or commissaries of regiments, permanent posts, or commands of more than two companies, will receive \$10 per month extra pay while responsible for Government property. The Medical Department will have one surgeon-general and one assistant surgeon-general, with respective ranks, etc., of brigadier-general and colonel of cavalry; seventy-five surgeons, with rank, etc., of major of cavalry; one hundred and fifty assistant-surgeons, with rank, etc., of first-lieutenants of cavalry, for the first three years, and afterward of captains; and five storekeepers. One surgeon may be detailed as chief medical purveyor, with rank, etc., of colonel of cavalry, to superintend the purchasing and issue of medical supplies, and five assistants, with the rank, etc., of lieutenant-colonel.

Coming to the Pay Department, we find that it is to consist of a paymaster-general, ranking as brigadier, two assistants, ranking as colonels of cavalry, and two deputies, as lieutenant-colonels; and sixty paymasters, with rank, etc., of major of cavalry. The Engineer Corps is to have a chief, ranking as brigadier-general, six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twenty-six majors, thirty captains and twenty-six first and ten

second-lieutenants, with the same pay and emoluments as at present. The five engineer companies will constitute an Engineer Battalion. The Ordnance Dépôt will remain precisely as now organized. The Bureau of Military Justice will consist of the judge-advocate-general and one assistant, with respective rank, etc., of brigadier-general and colonel of cavalry. An ordnance sergeant and hospital steward will be appointed for each military post, a band enlisted for each regiment, and the present number of post chaplains will be retained.

Next to the size and the organization of the Army, the question of interest is as to the officering. What vacancies are there to be, and what chance for luck or merit? This is the urgent question. We regret, in behalf of some anxious friends, to record that the chief fortune looked for in this regard, was, in the Senate, destroyed at one fell swoop. That body decided one major to be enough for 10-company infantry regiments, and fifty fine places were swept off with a scratch of the quill. This amendment has been received with great disfavor by majors-expectant. For ourselves, we are forced to say that there is great strength in the argument derived from the usefulness of two majors in case a regiment is separated into several parts, serving in different localities. We hope the House will think over this subject of two majors. Next, as to the vacancies which the bill *does* create. While there are none in the artillery, there will be many, as we have seen, in the cavalry, infantry, pay, medical, and quartermaster's departments. In the six new cavalry regiments, the lieutenants and two-thirds of the officers above the grade of first lieutenant are to be selected from the officers and soldiers of the Volunteer cavalry, and one-third from the Regular Army—provided they have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct. The same qualification is prescribed for the infantry vacancies, except, of course, that the candidates are to be from the "Volunteer infantry and artillery," in place of the Volunteer cavalry. The wise addition of the Volunteer artillery to the candidates gives them a chance in the infantry, to make up for the lack of vacancies in their own arm. In all three arms the Volunteer officers selected are to be distributed among the States in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war. This measure at least has the color of justice, though it may not be entirely for the good of the service at the start; and it certainly is admirably expedient, in order to quiet objection.

Analogous provisions apply to the other vacancies. In the Quartermaster's Department the chief or only vacancies created are of the grade of assistant quartermaster. These are to be filled by assistant quartermasters of Volunteers, who served two years meritoriously during the war. So, in the Pay Department, the vacancies are among the sixty paymasters. These are to be filled from the additional paymasters who served two years of the war. In the Medical Department the following rule is adopted:

Two-thirds of the vacancies hereby created in the grades of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection, upon competent examination, from among the persons who have served as staff and regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons during the war, and one-third from similar officers of the Regular Army; and persons who have served as assistant surgeons three years in the Volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain; and the Secretary of War shall be and is hereby authorized to appoint from the enlisted men of the Army, and to cause to be enlisted, as many competent hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

The Engineer Battalion is to be officered by suitable

details from the corps, the adjutant and quartermaster having the pay of similar cavalry officers. In all these appointments Regular officers who commanded Volunteer troops during the war may claim to be officers of Volunteers with the rank they then held.

The employment and officering of colored troops is one which naturally has excited much discussion. As the matter now stands, according to the Senate Bill, we are to have ten colored regiments—two of cavalry and eight of infantry. But the original idea of officering these regiments by officers who had already held command in Volunteer colored regiments was overthrown in the Senate, after a lively debate. This works in a double way. On the one hand it prevents the monopoly of about four hundred commissions by officers who had a particular line of experience; but, on the other, it will result in advancing officers for promotion without regard to the regiment being white or colored. So that a captain of white troops may be promoted to a majorship of colored troops. Mr. FESSENDEN introduced the amendment, and it was mainly supported by himself and Mr. GRIMES, and as warmly opposed by Senators HARRIS and McDUGALL. Mr. GRIMES, for example, thought an officer had better be made to resign if he could not command colored troops when his promotion made it his duty. On the other hand, Mr. McDUGALL thought that he would insist on resigning in such contingency; and the latter actually offered an amendment to have no colored troops at all, which, of course, was voted down. How the House will debate this subject we shall soon see.

With regard to the Signal Corps, the Veteran Reserve Corps, the examinations for commissions, the military professorship, the superintendent of cemeteries, and other interesting points, we have already spoken at length. Reference to a portion of these points will also be found elsewhere in the JOURNAL, and particularly in the able suggestions under the head of Correspondence. It is still an open question whether Mr. WILSON's Bill will be adopted, for Mr. SCHENCK's Bill is once more talked of. But the former has the approval, in the main, of many high officers.

AFTER the surrender of LEE last spring, Colonel O. E. BARCOCK, of General GRANT's staff, took his sword with him to the United States Arsenal in Washington for some slight repairs. He was absent from the city during the Summer, and in October when he called on Colonel BENTON at the Arsenal for the sword it could not be found, though the Colonel had most diligent search made for it. The overseer of the work-shop think some one called for it in Colonel BARCOCK's name, and that it was delivered to said person. The sword is one the Colonel had worn during a good portion of the War, and was a present and highly prized. It is a straight staff sword, commonly known as a rapier blade. The guard is plainly engraved as follows: "O. E. BARCOCK, Corps of Engineers, from his brother C. W. BARCOCK, February 1863." Any one knowing the whereabouts of this sword will do Colonel BARCOCK a great favor by sending him such information. His address is: Brevet Colonel O. E. BARCOCK, Headquarters General GRANT, Washington, D. C.

THE JOURNAL of December 23, 1865, contained an account of an "Eventful Life," which some readers may still recall with interest. The subject of that memoir, Captain L—, on the 9th of March last filled out his round and full century, and is now vigorously beginning his one hundred and first year. His hundredth birthday was celebrated by an elegant breakfast at the New York residence of his friend, General DE PRYSTER, whose birthday, by a happy coincidence, fell upon the same day. The private character of the festivities will excuse any description of them in a public journal. But, having set forth at some length in the article already referred to, the extraordinary, and almost incredible, adventures of the venerable officer's career, we are happy to supplement the account by recording the prosperous conclusion of his first century. We know of no living centenarian whose history is so eventful, and whose experience has been so singular and varied.

THE Russian Bear has not always been so inclined to fraternize with the American Grizzly as now, when the Muscovite double-headed Eagle is about to shake claws with the Baldheaded Eagle across Behrings Straights. In 1776, the Empress (CATHERINE) of Russia agreed to furnish his Majesty (GEORGE III., King of England), with 20,000 of her best troops, to be employed in the next campaign in America against our newly declared liberty and rights. This fact is very little known. Political unions have no bases or ties but interest, and Russia interest is now against, not toward, amity with Great Britain.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

THE following movements and dispositions of troops in the Department of the Missouri have been ordered to be made at as early a day as the season will permit:

1st, The Second battalion Eighteenth U. S. infantry will constitute the garrisons of Fort Reno, on Powder River, and the two new posts on the route to that place and Virginia City, in Montana. The first of these posts will be located near the base of the Big Horn Mountains; the second, on or near the Upper Yellowstone River. Fort Reno will be removed to a point forty miles west of the present site. At these posts the battalion will be distributed as follows: Four companies at Fort Reno, and two companies at each of the other posts. The Colonel of the regiment will take post at Fort Reno. Fort Reno, and the new posts between that place and Virginia City will constitute the command of the Colonel of the Eighteenth U. S. infantry, which will be known as the "Mountain District." The Major of the battalion will take post at the new post, on or near the Upper Yellowstone.

2d, The First battalion Eighteenth U. S. infantry will occupy Fort Laramie and the posts between that place and Salt Lake City, as follows: Three companies at Fort Laramie; two companies at Fort Casper; two companies at Fort Bridger; and the remaining company at Camp Douglas. The Major of the battalion will take post at Fort Laramie.

3d, The Third battalion Eighteenth U. S. infantry will be disposed as follows: Three companies at Camp Douglas; two companies at Big Laramie (to which point Fort Halleck will be removed); two companies at Camp Wardwell; and one company at Fort Sedgwick.

4th, The Fifth U. S. Volunteers will take post as follows: Two companies at Fort Sedgwick; three companies at Fort McPherson; two companies at Fort Kearny; and three companies at Fort Lyon. Colonel MAYNARD, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, will take post at Fort Laramie, and exercise general command of Forts Laramie, Casper, Bridger, Camp Douglas, post on Big Laramie, Forts Wardwell, Sedgwick, McPherson and Kearny. This command will be designated the "District of the Platte."

5th, The Sixth U. S. Volunteers will be distributed as follows: Two companies at Fort Laramie; two companies at Fort Bridger; two companies at Big Laramie; two companies at Fort Sedgwick; one company at Fort McPherson; and one company at Fort Lyon. The Colonel of the Sixth U. S. Volunteers will take command of Fort Sedgwick.

6th, The First battalion Thirteenth U. S. infantry will be distributed as follows: Three companies at Fort Dodge; three companies at Pond's Creek; two companies at Fort Fletcher. The Major commanding this battalion will take post at Pond's Creek.

7th, The Third U. S. infantry will be distributed as follows: Three companies at Fort Larned; three companies at Fort Ellsworth; two companies at Fort Riley; and two companies at Fort Leavenworth. The posts of Fort Lyon, Fort Dodge, Fort Larned, Fort Ellsworth, Fort Fletcher, Pond's Creek and Fort Riley, will be known as the "District of the Upper Arkansas," headquarters at Fort Ellsworth. The headquarters of the Third infantry are established at Fort Leavenworth, to the command of which the Colonel of the Third regiment is assigned.

8th, The Second and Third battalions of the Thirteenth U. S. infantry, under command of the Colonel of the regiment, will proceed to the Upper Missouri River and report to Brevet Major-General SULLY, at Sioux City, who will dispose of them as follows: One company at Fort Union (mouth of Yellowstone); one company at Fort Berthold; four companies at Fort Rice; three companies at Fort Sully; two companies at Fort Randall; one company on James River (mouth of Fire-Steel Creek); one company at Sioux Falls; and three companies to establish new posts on north side Black Hills, on Big Cheyenne River. These posts will be known as the "District of the Upper Missouri."

9th, The Second U. S. cavalry will be posted as follows: One company at Fort Leavenworth; two companies at Fort Ellsworth; one company at Fort Dodge; two companies at Fort Lyon; two companies at Fort Sedgwick; two companies at Fort McPherson; and two companies at Fort Laramie.

10th, The Tenth U. S. infantry will garrison the posts in Minnesota as follows: Two companies at Fort Ripley; two companies at Fort Abercrombie; four companies at Fort Wadsworth; one company at Fort Ridgely; and one company at Fort Snelling. The Colonel of the regiment will take post at Fort Snelling, and exercise general command over the posts occupied by his regiment, under the general designation of the "District of Minnesota." The Lieutenant-Colonel, or the next in rank of the field officers for duty with the regiment, will command at Fort Wadsworth.

THE following is a statement of the officers and troops now on duty in the Department of Alabama: Brevet Major-General CHARLES R. WOODS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding department; Colonel M. D. WICKERSHAM, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel FRED. H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers, A. A. G.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel HUNTER BROOKE, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate and Acting Provost Marshal-General; Surgeon THOMAS M. GETTY, U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Major SAMUEL C. GREENE, Captain Fifteenth U. S. infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Chief Commissary of Musters; Brevet Major WM. S. BEEBE, U. S. A., Chief Ordnance Officer; Captain ALEY. MCINTOSH, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Quartermaster. The above compose the staff of the general commanding, all located at Mobile. The regiments now serving in the department are in

the military district of Mobile, the First and Third Battalions of the Fifteenth U. S. infantry, stationed at Mobile; Twenty-first regiment Missouri Veteran Volunteers, stationed at Mobile and vicinity; Eighty-sixth regiment U. S. colored infantry, stationed at Mobile and forts in the harbor (forts Morgan, Gaines and Powell, and batteries Gladden and McIntosh); Ninety-seventh regiment U. S. colored infantry, stationed at Mobile. In the district of Montgomery: Fifty-eighth regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer infantry, at Montgomery; One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment New York Volunteer infantry, at Greenville; Eighth Iowa Veteran Volunteer infantry, at Selma and Demopolis. In the district of Talladega: Thirty-fourth regiment New Jersey Veteran Volunteer infantry, stationed at Talladega, Tuscaloosa and Montevallo. In the district of Huntsville: Fortieth regiment U. S. colored infantry, at Bridgeport; Forty-fourth regiment U. S. colored infantry, at Huntsville.

UNDER instructions from Headquarters of the Army, the following forts, defences north of the Potomac, will be at once dismantled: Carroll, Stanton, Baker, Mahan, Lincoln, Totten, Slocum, Stevens, Reno and Sumner. All ordnance and ordnance stores will, under the supervision of Brigadier-General R. A. HASKIN, commanding defences of Washington, be turned in at the Washington arsenal; such measures in the transfer of loaded projectiles being taken to prevent accidental explosions. This reduces the famed "defences of Washington" to a peace footing, and leaves of them only the powerful water battery on the Maryland shore, above Fort Foote, which, armed with the heaviest and most approved artillery, commands the Potomac river for miles below and above; the formidable work on the Virginia shore, near Alexandria, known as Battery Rodgers, mounted with heavy guns of long range, also essential to guard the river approach to the metropolis; and Fort Whipple, in Virginia, about midway between Alexandria and Washington, used as a military prison, and to which the Old Capitol prisoners were removed. The two former will, no doubt, be permanently retained and strengthened. One or two works in Virginia are temporarily retained for storage of ordnance.

THE Board appointed by the War Department to examine breech-loading arms has established the following regulations:

1st, Each arm will be taken apart by the inventor or his agent, and its construction and operation fully explained to the Board. At the same time a written description of the arm, setting forth its special merits, patent claims, etc., should be furnished for the records of the Board.

2d, After a suitable number of arms shall have been examined, the Board will proceed to the arsenal and test their working qualities; and for this purpose each gun will be fired by the person submitting it not less than one hundred times.

3d, After all the arms have been submitted to this preliminary examination and test, the Board will select those deemed most suitable for the military service, and subject them to further test in the hands of soldiers, by firing, for range, accuracy, penetration and rapidity, and for strength and endurance, by firing increasing charges.

4th, The question of calibre will be determined by the Board after the consideration of the experiments by this and foreign Governments on the subject. The Board will, however, verify by actual trial the conclusions arrived at.

5th, Each person will state, in writing, the lowest price at which his arm will be furnished by himself, or the rate per thousand at which he will allow the Government to make them. These proposals will be made separately, on forms to be furnished on application, and will be directed, sealed, to the recorder of the Board, and endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing breech-loading arms," and will be "opened at such time as the Board may direct."

THE St. Paul Pioneer says:

It is understood that General CORSE's mission to Fort Abercrombie, whether he is now on his way, is for the special purpose of recovering from hostility by treaties, those remaining bands of Indians now occupying the country along the northern highway to Montana. The General is using every exertion in his power to reach these Indians, and bring them into their former peaceful relations with the Government. Hearing lately that a large band or two had sent in word that they would like to see the General, and, if possible, make some terms by which they might leave the war path, General CORSE immediately sent out Colonel ADAMS with a force from Abercrombie to communicate with the Indians, and the General himself has now gone up there to await his report and effect some amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties. We learn that the portion of Company A, Second cavalry, who were out in the recent terrible storm on the Coteau, and who retreated, narrowly escaping death, to Fort Wadsworth, have reached Sauk Centre in good health and spirits. They have no hopes of the escape of Captain FIELDS or their missing comrades.

On a claim for \$100 bounty, preferred by a soldier who enlisted July 1, 1861, under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 15 and 25 of 1861, which do not limit the term of enlistment to two years' service in order to entitle Volunteers to the \$100 bounty allowed at that time, and who was discharged for disability before the expiration of two years, the Paymaster-General has decided that the soldier is not entitled to the bounty in question, for these reasons, viz: The act of July 22, 1861, applies to all three-years men who enlisted from the commencement of the Rebellion up to the call of July 18, 1864: but Gen-

eral Order No. 38, of 1864, from the War Department, is explanatory of General Orders Nos. 15 and 25, of 1861, and this plainly states that a continued service of two years is requisite to entitle Volunteers to the \$100 Government bounty.

THE official Register of the Volunteer force of the United States, upon which so much time and skill have been expended, is now in the hands of the Public Printer, and will soon be ready for distribution. It will be furnished to those who may desire it, by JOHN O. DEFREES Esq., the Public Printer, who is authorized to charge for it one dollar. The Register has been compiled in the Adjutant-General's office with extraordinary patience, minuteness and accuracy. It comprises the history of every Volunteer regiment, battalion and company which were in the United States service during the war, and gives a mass of information in regard to the Volunteer Army, which will make it of great value as a book of reference, as well as a tribute to the services of that vast force which the war called into existence.

MAJOR-GENERAL FOSTER orders that whenever the civil courts in the Department of Florida shall have sentenced a criminal to suffer the punishment of stripes, or the pillory—the infliction of which is prohibited by General Department Orders No. 4—and said courts, in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, shall have turned the criminal over to any officer of the Department to be punished, he shall be taken into custody and turned over to the Commanding Officer of the nearest post, who is directed to inflict equivalent punishment upon such criminal, at the rate of one day's hard labor, with ball and chain, for every stripe, or two minutes in the pillory, to which he has been sentenced; but in no case shall the punishment exceed thirty-nine days' hard labor, with the ball and chain.

AN extensive sale of army wagons, ambulances and carts, has been going on at Lincoln Branch, Quartermaster's office, depot of Washington (formerly Lincoln Hospital), under the direction of Major HEISTAND, A. Q. M. All the carts of the lot now on sale have been disposed of; but few ambulances and about sixty army wagons remain to be sold. Ambulances brought from \$40 to \$60, and wagons averaged about \$17 each. Major HEISTAND will continue the sale so long as the wagons bring fair prices.

THE Secretary of War has ordered that the sale of the public buildings at Giesboro, D. C., be suspended until further orders. General EGIN, who is in control of the property, has accordingly withdrawn his advertisements for the sale of the public buildings at that depot. Sales of miscellaneous stores, not required for public service, will, however, be made from time to time. A large sale of medicines, veterinary tools, etc., will take place at the depot on Thursday, the 29th instant.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT has ordered commanding officers of posts and depots, as soon as possible after the arrival of deserters at their posts, to forward charges to the Commanding General of the department in which their posts or depots may be situated, who will, with as little delay as practicable, take measures to have the deserters brought to trial.

FORT Garland, Colorado Territory, has been transferred to the district of New Mexico. Brevet Major-General JAMES H. CARLETON, commanding the District of New Mexico, is ordered to send one company to relieve the present garrison at Fort Garland, which, on being relieved, will report to Brevet Major-General E. UPSON, at Denver City.

THREE full companies of the Seventeenth Infantry passed through New York on the 20th, en route for Detroit, Michigan. The detachment was commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. MONTGOMERY, and the companies by Captain WILSON, Lieutenants STEELHONMER and BLACK.

THE field, staff, and non-commissioned staff of the Ninth Iowa cavalry, the Fifty-ninth, One Hundred and First, and battery A, Second regiment United States colored troops, and all the Volunteer troops in the Department of Missouri are to be mustered out.

THE total number of employés under General RUCKER at one time during the war amounted to nearly twenty thousand; it is now less than one thousand three hundred. The highest number of horses foraged in the department was seventy-five thousand; it is now less than five thousand.

THE following colored troops have been ordered to be mustered out of the service: Twenty-first, Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirteenth regiments of infantry, and the Sixth regiment of cavalry.

THE Forty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, First Iowa cavalry, and several regiments of United States colored troops have been mustered out.

BENTON Barracks, Missouri, has been discontinued as a rendezvous for the discharge of returning troops.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE bill making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1867, has passed the Senate, with amendments providing \$25,000 for the purchase of the Governor's residence, at Annapolis, Md.; \$100,000 for the erection of buildings for the third and fourth classes of the Naval Academy; \$20,000 for the erection of a foundry and machine-shop at the Naval Academy; \$7,000 for the repair of the chapel at the Academy, and the placing of mural tablets therein, commemorative of such Naval officers as have fallen in the defence of their country; and directing that hereafter no vacancies in the grade of professor of mathematics in the Navy shall be filled; also amendments abolishing the office of assistant in the Bureau of Ordnance; appropriating \$1,000 for mileage of Board of Visitors to Naval Academy; repealing all acts authorizing the appointment of Navy Agents; appropriating \$100,000 for continuing the work on the boiler-shop in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The Senate has also passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to lease or sell at auction all marine hospitals, where the relief furnished to sick marines shall not equal twenty cases per diem on an average for the four years last preceding, excepting where no other suitable accommodations for the patients can be procured upon reasonable terms. The same bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at auction such revenue cutters as are ill-adapted to the service, and to expend the proceeds in the purchase and construction of more suitable vessels. The following resolution was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy furnish, through a report of the Naval Observatory, the summit levels and distances by surveys of the various proposed lines for inter-oceanic canals and railroads between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as also their relative merits as practical lines for the construction of a ship canal, and especially as relates to the Honduras, Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, Panama and Atrato lines; and also whether, in the opinion of the superintendent, the Isthmus of Darien has been satisfactorily explored, and if so, furnish in the detail charts, plans, lines of levels, and all information connected therewith, and upon what authorities they are based.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, with amendments, striking out the proviso prohibiting the payment of money in violation of the oath of office prescribed by the act of 1862, and to cadets appointed since January last from States lately in rebellion. The appropriation for the library is increased to \$2,000, and for repairs of officers' quarters is increased to \$10,000. An additional appropriation of \$6,000 is made for reflooring the buildings; \$3,000 for quarters for subaltern officers, and \$2,000 for fuel for warming the mess-hall, and shoemakers' and tailors' shops.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the equalization of the bounties to soldiers in the late war of the Rebellion. It enacts as follows:

SECTION 1. That to each and every soldier who served in the armies of the United States in the late war of the Rebellion, and who has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged therefrom, there shall be paid, except as hereinafter specified, a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month for each and every month of service rendered.

SEC. 2. That in calculating the amount of bounty due and to be paid to each soldier under the provisions of this act, deductions shall be made for any and all payments of bounty made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case will any soldier receive a greater sum in bounty than eight and one-third dollars for each or any month of service, and no bounty whatever shall be paid to any soldier who has deserted from the service, nor to any soldier who was a prisoner of war at the time of enlistment, nor to any soldier who has been discharged at his own request, unless for the purpose of accepting promotion or appointment in the Army or Navy, or who has been discharged at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

SEC. 3. That any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in any bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any bounty whatever under this act, and before payment is made to any soldier he shall be required to make oath or affirmation that neither his discharge papers nor any interest as aforesaid in any bounty has been so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned or given away.

SEC. 4. That in the payment of the bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to examine the accounts of each and every soldier now living, to whom the said bounty is payable, and upon ascertaining the amount due, to cause the same to be transmitted to an assistant treasurer, national bank, United States paymaster, pension agent, or other persons, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and stationed in or near the same county or district with the claimant, who shall pay the said bounty to the soldier himself, and no other person, and who shall require the identification of said soldier by affidavit of two respectable persons residents of said county or district, and under no circumstances whatever shall any agent, attorney or third person be allowed to act for or take part in the prosecution, collection, remittance, or payment of claims for said bounty, except the person or persons designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War; nor shall any power of attorney, transfer or assignment, be recognized or entertained by any accounting officer or disbursing agent of the Government in the settlement or payment of claims for said bounty, and the said bounty shall be paid to the heirs of deceased soldiers whose claims shall be received and settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury as now provided by law.

SEC. 5. That the proceeds of the tax now laid, and of any tax which may hereafter be laid on cotton, shall be set apart as a fund for the payment of the bounties herein provided for, and for the extinguishment of any debt incurred in payment of said bounties.

A bill to provide for an annual inspection into Indian Affairs has also passed the Senate. The bill establishes five inspection districts with five Boards of Inspectors of Indian Affairs, each consisting of three members; one chief inspector, to be appointed by the PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office for the term of four years; one inspector, to be an officer of the Regular Army, who shall be annually selected by the Secretary of War for that purpose, and one to be annually appointed by the PRESIDENT, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among such persons as may be the recommended by annual meetings or conven-

tions of the religious societies or denominations of the United States as suitable persons to act upon said Boards: or in case of their failure to make such recommendations, from such persons as he shall deem proper. Each of said inspectors appointed by the PRESIDENT shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum in full of all expenses, and the officer detailed to act as inspector shall serve without additional pay or allowances as such, except mileage provided by law, as in military service. It is made the duty of said Boards of Inspection to visit all the Indian tribes within their respective districts at least once in each year, to examine into their condition and into the condition of their farms and schools; to hear their complaints; to ascertain whether all the stipulations of treaties are kept, and whether all moneys, goods, and supplies are faithfully and justly applied, purchased, and distributed; to examine into the books, accounts, and manner of doing business of the superintendents and the agents within their respective districts; to make diligent inquiry into the conduct of the officers and employés of the Indian Department, and into the conduct of the military forces toward the Indians, with power to summon witnesses and the aid of the military, who are hereby directed to aid them to compel their attendance—each member of said Board being authorized to administer the oath; and said Board shall be authorized to suspend for cause any officer or employé of the Indian Department in their respective districts, subject to the approval of the PRESIDENT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill to establish a home for totally-disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States, with a recommendation that certain House amendments be concurred in. The amendments strike out the provisions with regard to seamen, and makes it applicable only to soldiers. The House amendments were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the PRESIDENT for his signature.

Mr. SUMNER called up a joint resolution authorizing Commodore WILLIAM RADFORD to accept a decoration from the King of Italy, which was passed. It provides that "the assent of Congress be and the same is hereby given to Commodore WILLIAM RADFORD, of the Navy of the United States, to accept a decoration from the King of Italy, as a reward for the assistance rendered by him to the Italian frigate *Re d'Italia* when she got ashore near Long Branch." In the House the same day the subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House of Representatives have been too much occupied with the "Loan bill" as it is called, the past week to give any attention to other matters of legislation. Mr. SCHENCK, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for his bill, reorganizing the Army. It differs so much from the bill just passed the Senate, and which we publish elsewhere, that it is evident that the Senate bill will receive important modification at the hands of the House. It is probable that a Committee of Conference will be required to reconcile the differences between the two branches of Congress. The following resolutions have passed the House of Representatives instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the publication of a work which shall give full and accurate maps and landscape views of the various battle-fields of the war, with plates of the fortifications of the contending armies, etc.; directing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency and justice of providing by law for the cases of officers and soldiers who have disappeared, and who are supposed to have been murdered by Rebels, etc.; instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by legislation that the tenth section of the act of March 3, 1865, for calling out the National forces, etc., shall not be construed to apply to the Quartermaster General of the United States.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution returning the thanks of Congress to Major-Generals GORDON GRANGER, and JAMES A. GARFIELD, for their gallant and heroic conduct in saving the Army of the Cumberland from destruction at the battle of Chickamauga. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the House, some statements of the Secretary of War in regard to the present condition and strength of the United States Army. The message was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The Secretary of War states that of the troops in service on the 9th of January last, 10,890 were employed in Missouri; 4,641 in Virginia; 3,106 in North Carolina; 4,768 in South Carolina; 1,613 in Georgia; 10,193 in Mississippi; 10,623 in Alabama; 10,684 in Tennessee; 8,567 in Arkansas; 10,153 in Louisiana, and 29,248 in Texas. Orders have been issued for the further reduction of the army to the extent of 18,654 white, and 23,900 colored troops, making a total reduction of 41,744. The troops composing the Regular Army number 26,525. The regiments, excepting the Seventeenth infantry, have been assigned to the

departments; and as fast as recruits are made the unorganized companies are formed and put en route for the departments where their regiments are serving. Recruits are also being sent to fill up companies already organized. About three thousand recruits per month are now being enlisted. The Seventeenth infantry is reorganizing at Hart's Island, New York, where it composes, temporarily, the garrison for a depot at which Volunteers are paid and discharged. The number of general, staff and retired officers of the Regular Army is 569, and of general and staff officers in the Volunteer service 1,018. Twenty-one Major-Generals, and one hundred and one Brigadier-Generals ordered to be mustered out by general orders are not included. The exhibit shows that three Regular officers and 599 Volunteer officers are receiving pay, but are unemployed. The latter consist chiefly of those ordered to their residences for muster-out. It further appears from the document that five Regular officers and 652 Volunteer officers are without commands. Of these, 621, belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps, are retained under a resolution of Congress to await further action in their cases. The officers reported in this list, though without a command of soldiers corresponding to their rank, are either employed on duties legitimate to their commissions, or suffering from severe wounds received in battle and not yet healed, with the exception of two, who are on leave. The recapitulation shows the troops in the Volunteer service to be, of whites, 2,264 officers and 55,326 men; of colored troops, 2,393 officers and 63,373 men. In the Regular service there are 1,124 officers and 25,463 men; general, staff, and retired officers of the Regular Army, 621; general and staff officers of the Volunteer service, 1,018; first battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, not attached to companies, 609; ditto, ditto, twelve officers and 448 men; signal corps sixteen officers and 58 men. Deducting the officers of the Regular Army in the Volunteer service, there are 7,943 officers, forming, with the men, a grand total of the Army of the United States of 152,611 men. The estimate of the annual expense of the Army, as now organized and distributed, is \$120,302,770. Deduct the estimate for troops ordered to be mustered out (\$32,940,118) and the aggregate remaining is \$87,362,750.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation to complete the work inaugurated by Major-General THOMAS, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, and other officers commanding divisions and departments, of disinterring and gathering into National cemeteries the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Union, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase for the use of the Army a certain number of copies of a work on infantry tactics, prepared by Colonel JAMES DUGAN.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors who served in the United States during the late Rebellion, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

We recently made the tour of the principal steam-engine-building establishments which are engaged in the construction of the machinery for the new screw fleet. This fleet, it may be well in this place to remark, consists of five sloops, of 3,213 tons each, to be propelled by machinery which has been designed, even to the most minute detail, by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department; and twenty vessels of about 3,177 tons each, the machinery also designed by the Steam Bureau. To this list should be added the *Idaho*, fitted with machinery designed by Mr. DICKERSON, the *Madawaska*, machinery designed by Captain ERICSSON, and the *Chattanooga*, machinery designed by MERRICK & SONS of Philadelphia.

We found that, with the exception of the *Wampanoag's* machinery, building at the Novelty Works, New York, the work on the machinery from the plans of the Steam Bureau was progressing very slowly; in fact, in several instances, it was almost entirely suspended; while, on the other hand, that machinery which has been constructed from the plans of the builders themselves, or by civilian engineers employed by them, is now ready for steam, having passed through preliminary trials.

The explanation of this backwardness appears to be that the details of the machinery from the plans of the Steam Bureau are of such an unprecedented character, both as regards the free and extravagant use of brass and other expensive materials, as well as the complicated and unusual form of the various parts which make up the machine, that the contract price, in most cases, will by no means cover the cost of construction, leaving profit out of the question altogether.

Hence, it seems that the contractors are unwilling to push work in the completion of which they are sure to be mulcted

in quite a large sum. Again, as many of these contractors are marine engine builders of great experience, they do not take the necessary interest in constructing machinery, the most trivial details of which are planned by the mathematicians connected with the Bureau. Even if plans had been made by constructing-engineers of acknowledged experience, this want of interest would, to a certain extent, exist. When we find piled up in every shop of any extent which we visited, the complicated details of the 100-inch cylinder-gear engines for the five large sloops of the *Wampanoag* class, and the 60-inch cylinder-direct action engines of the twenty sloops of the next class, it seems plain that, at the present rate of progress, some of these machines will not be ready for steam in two years, at least.

There is another point, which, although it does not appear to bear immediately on the time of the completion, should be mentioned in this connection. It seems that the opinion prevails in some quarters, that the 100-inch cylinder-gear engines of the *Wampanoag* class, will be failures as sea-going engines. This, it is said, will be the case for the following reasons, which, indeed, appear to have some foundation. The engines are placed directly in the middle and fastened directly to the bottom of the vessels. They are not provided with bed plates. The crank shaft, which is rigid throughout, is supported by four bearings resting on the bottom of the ship—this shaft is upward of forty feet long, hence if the ship bends, this shaft will bind in the bearings to such an extent that the most copious application of sea water cannot keep the bearings cool. Three of these bearings also support the screw shaft, hence any bending or twisting of the vessel will not only make the bearings heat beyond the power of water to cool, but by interfering with the absolutely necessary parallelism of the teeth of the cog wheels which connect the crank shaft with the screw shaft, will cause the destruction of the wooden cogs, and, these wooden cogs destroyed, the vessel is helpless as a steamer.

It is possible that the erroneousness of this piece of construction has been somewhat exaggerated, but it seems to be of sufficient importance to demand the immediate attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

In our opinion, a Board composed of engineers, in no way connected with contracts, should be at once appointed and ordered to investigate this matter, so that if possible proper measures may be taken to prevent such a serious catastrophe as the failure of five of our largest and most important vessels, or, on the other hand, if this alarm is groundless, the apprehension of failure may be removed by the investigation.

While the *Madawaska* and *Chattanooga*, vessels of the *Wampanoag* class, have been for some time ready for steam, Mr. LAWRENCE's machinery, in many of the shops, is scarcely progressing at all. Nor can it be said that the eminent civilian engineers, who planned the *Madawaska* and *Chattanooga*, have alighted their work; for it is admitted on all hands that they are both marvels of superior workmanship; moreover, it is stated that they have been heavy losers, but, having made their own plans, they have felt bound to complete their contracts.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A St. PETERSBURGH letter mentions that a banquet which had just taken place at Cronstadt, in celebration of the sixty-third anniversary of the Naval Club, had been the occasion of a fresh manifestation of sympathy between Russians and Americans. General CLAY, the United States Minister, and Mr. CARTER, Secretary of the American Legation, were invited to be present, and the former occupied the place of honor, having on his right Admiral NOVOSILSKY, the Governor of Cronstadt, and on his left Rear-Admiral LESSEVSKY. After the usual toasts to the Emperor, the Imperial Russian Family, etc., that of General CLAY was drunk, and the American national anthem executed by an excellent choir. Admiral LESSEVSKY then traced a parallel between the history of the American and Russian fleets, and proposed a toast to their prosperity. The American Minister, in his reply, remarked that the friendly relations between the two countries have derived a fresh force from late events. The Polish Revolution and the Secession in the United States have been, he said, for the two countries a trial from which each has issued victoriously. General CLAY was then elected by acclamation an honorary member of the Naval Club.

At Midsummer last an educational and religious census was taken of a number approaching 30,000 of the petty officers, men and boys serving in the British Navy. It was found that of the petty officers 16 per cent. could only read indifferently, and more than 5 per cent. could not read at all; 23 per cent. could write only indifferently, and 7 per cent. could not write at all. Of the seamen, 26 per cent. read indifferently, and 11 per cent. could not read at all; 33 per cent. wrote indifferently, and nearly 14 per cent. could not write at all. Of marines, 26 per cent. read indifferently, and 23 per cent. could not read at all; 32 per

cent. wrote indifferently, and 27 per cent. could not write at all. Of boys, 30 per cent. read indifferently, and not quite 2 per cent. could not read at all; 37 per cent. wrote indifferently, and more than 2 per cent. could not write at all. Of course the per centages not thus accounted for read or wrote well. Taking all these classes together (excluding mere boys), 72 per cent. described themselves as belonging to the Church of England, 16 per cent. were Roman Catholics, 4 per cent. were Presbyterians, and 8 per cent. belonged to other Protestant denominations.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that "it is stated that Captain H. R. H. Prince ALFRED has expressed a desire to be appointed to the command of H. M. *S. Galatea*. The *Galatea* is a frigate mounting 26 guns, of 3,227 tons, 800 horse-power, with a crew of 700 men, a very proud and responsible command for a young man only twenty-two years of age. The Prince will no doubt be provided with a steady commander of mature age, whose prospects of advancement will not, however, it is to be hoped, be sacrificed merely to 'dry-nurse' his 'Royal captain.'

THE moving of the Navy estimates in Parliament, by Lord CLARENCE PAGET, provoked a long discussion on the policy of the Admiralty. The turret system of iron-clads and the Admiralty's treatment of Captain COLES were the leading subjects of debate. Mr. FERRAND severely censured the Admiralty for displacing Mr. LANG and Mr. WATT to make room for Mr. REED, and showed how much the public service had suffered from this partiality and from the refusal to allow Captain COLES the opportunity of building a sea-going turret-ship. He particularly censured the Admiralty for displacing Captain COLES for writing a letter to the newspapers, though he had since apologized. Lord C. PAGET stated that Captain COLES had since been reinstated—a statement which was loudly cheered. Sir M. Peto also criticised the conduct of the Admiralty toward Captain COLES and gave some particulars of the American iron-clad, contending that there was great room for future improvement in the British fleet. He concurred with Mr. SAMUDA in recommending a Committee of Inquiry into the best form of construction, and discussed the expediency of giving more scope to the ingenuity and enterprise of private builders. Mr. SAMUDA analyzed the constitution of the British iron fleet, contending that England had only ten ships which could be placed in the front line of battle, and censured the vacillation of the Admiralty in their alternate preference for fully armed and partially armed vessels. He recommended the addition of six turret-ships to the navy, of about three thousand tons each. Mr. CORRY criticised minutely the defects of the iron ships recently built by the Admiralty, and quoted the opinions of Mr. LAIRD, Mr. O. LANG, and Mr. WATTS, that an efficient turret-ship could be built of 3,500 tons, with a speed of fourteen or fifteen knots. Lord PAGET stated that by the first of April England would have thirty armor-plated ships afloat, and that it was intended to commence a double-turreted ship to carry four 22-ton guns, of 5,099 tons, 1,100 horse-power, and a speed of fourteen knots. It was also intended to build two large iron-plated vessels of the *Amazon* class, and a smaller vessel which, with the *Hercules* and another iron-plated vessel now building, would make fifteen thousand tons of shipping proposed to be constructed during the coming year. He mentioned also, that since July 1859, the Admiralty had got rid of three hundred and twenty useless vessels. Lord PAGET made an elaborate defence of the dockyard administration of the Admiralty, maintaining that the iron-clads of the navy were far superior to those built for foreign governments in private yards.

THE British Navy spent \$7,761,625 for building iron ships during the year ending March 25, 1865—the total cost for building of all kinds being \$10,222,550.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS DE WITT, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, who was recently tried by court-martial at Raleigh, North Carolina, on five separate charges in having knowingly and wrongfully sold subsistence stores of the United States, "applying to his own use and benefit money, the property of the United States," and for fraud, was found guilty on nearly all the charges and specifications, and sentenced by the Court "to pay a fine of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to the Government of the United States; and that he be imprisoned at Fort Macon, North Carolina, until such fine be paid; and that the crime, name, and place of abode of the accused, and this sentence, be published in the newspapers of the States of North Carolina and Massachusetts." The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court were approved by the department commander, and the record forwarded for the action of the President, who has ordered as follows: The proceedings, findings and sentence, are disapproved, and Captain De Witt is hereby restored to his rank and position, free from any stain upon his character."

CAPTAIN J. B. MALMESBURY, Sixth U. S. colored cavalry, has been cashiered the service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE EARLY DEAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The experience of men in their dealings with men and their memories verifies the truth of Solomon's remark, that "a living dog is better than a dead lion." Alas! how soon are the great and good forgotten. In their case is reversed the sense of the words in Sacred Revelation, that "their works do follow them;" they do indeed, since how seldom do they remain behind in the remembrance of those they have benefitted, to enrich the soil which bears their laurels, and render them more luxuriant with time. At the beginning of the Rebellion, there were four men who were chiefly instrumental in preserving and maintaining the affairs of the North. Three were among the first victims to the war; the fourth to the end, but equally a victim. To the first, LYON, if it be not deemed irreverent, might be applied the words of Jacob, that he was "a lion's whelp." The enemies of our country realized to their sorrow their disregard of the menace, "Who shall rouse him up?" LYON saved us at the West, just as BUTLER preserved affairs at the East. Whatever were BUTLER's faults at a later period, history cannot fail to highly appreciate his influence and achievements during the early months of the war. NAPOLEON, the great god of superficial military readers, declared in his letter of July 13, 1863, to SAVARY, in regard to MONROE's failure before Valencia, that a city of 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants could not be taken by "a stroke on the neck," or, as expressed in another place, "by the colic," by an army of (HARPER'S ALISON, iii. 65) 20,000 men. BUTLER, with from about 800 to 1,000 Militia, seized and held Baltimore with its 200,000 inhabitants, bloody with the murder of members of one of those regiments, arrogant in declaring that no more reinforcements should pass through its streets to the relief of our menaced National Capital. Through a tropical storm, which many officers would have deemed an obstacle to any movement, BUTLER's thousand moved into the rebellious city, and almost the first knowledge of their presence, in possession of the key-point, was revealed by the vivid lightning illuminating Federal Hill, afterward crowned by a fort which bridled Baltimore. Amid the lightning, darting in zigzags through the clouds, BUTLER's column, like a human thunderbolt, shot through the tortuous streets to crush secession in the Monumental City, and leave to Rebellion its only memorial of success there, the stains of blood shed by the martyred Massachusetts Sixth on the anniversary of Lexington, not yet washed out from the pavement by the Spring rains. BUTLER's action united New England, and paralyzed the efforts of the disaffected at the North. His energy seized Annapolis, preserved Fort Mifflin and held Fortress Monroe, and it is no stretch of imagination to say, BUTLER's audacity saved Washington. Had he fallen at this time, the Muse of History might with truth have inscribed upon his monument: "Here lies the improvident captain whose judgment and audacity saved and relieved the National Capital at the crisis of the initiatory struggle."

Another illustrious martyr was Major-General C. F. SMITH, whose fame belongs to the intermediate district between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, whose Generalship and soldiery contributed in so great a degree to those successes, which, through the captures of Forts Henry and Donelson, and the first decisive great battle of the war, Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, by shattering the Rebel power in the valleys of the Tennessee and Mississippi. While he exemplified the soldier's motto, "to fight and to suffer," his fate, alas, belongs almost alone to the category of suffering, that abyss which swallows, too often in unnoticed graves, the vast majority of the victims of war. To him was denied the heroic end of LYON, and although he died in the field, heperished by disease—fever—that military pestilence which has counted its victims by tens of thousands, where the sword and the bullet can boast but of their hundreds. Nevertheless, a gratified country should wreath its tomb with garlands of "immortals," and nourish the laurel whose roots derive their sustenance from the ashes of a brave man and a great soldier.

The last to whom we shall allude in this brief necrology, is that "BAYARD" of the war and of America, who lost his arm at the San Antonio gate of Mexico, and left his body on the field of the night action of Chantilly. The valley of the Aztecs, the mountains of the Columbia, the Atlas "Gates of Iron," the plains of Lombardy, the swamps of the Chickahominy and the shores of the Potomac equally bear testimony to his surpassing merit as the dashing Dragoon, the daring Captain, the intrepid Volunteer, the reliable Aide-de-camp, the consummate General. Three continents—America, Europe and Africa—hail him equally as one who, against Southern daring, perfect discipline and wild ferocity, manifested the highest type of chivalric soldiery. How well he showed himself in his true colors, when, after the demoralization of the first Bull Run, he assumed an advanced position, beyond the Potomac, against the general opinion, with his little New Jersey brigade, and made it the magnificent unit it became, in the face of the whole Rebel host—the outpost, as it were, of the massing and organizing Federal Grand Army.

When grateful America affixes his tablet to the walls of her Temple of the Immortal dead, in memory of her faithful son and soldier, it will be sufficient to inscribe beneath his name those ever-memorable words, which have become historical—words spoken at a time when the Rebels themselves conceded that all that was required to carry our Army victorious at Malvern Hill, through the flying and disorganized ranks of the discomfited Rebels, into Richmond, was the will of the Union commander, and the words "Forward," instead of "Fall back!" from his lips.

When the retreat to Harrison's Landing was received by an indignant and eager Army, lost in amazement at such a resolve, the brave and chivalrous KEARNY said, in the presence of many officers, "I, PHILIP KEARNY, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat; we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond." ANCHOR.

THE SENATE ARMY BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Much interest is felt by Army officers in the action of Congress on the Army bills now under discussion. A large number of Army and Volunteer officers who have held high rank in the Army organization for the war, are rightfully expecting promotion and position. The bill which has just passed the Senate is, perhaps, as good a one for the Army and the country as could have been expected, the many questions involved in it; such as the retention of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the diversity of opinion as to the necessary size of "a standing Army," a just appreciation of the merits of both Regular and Volunteer officers, the number of colored troops to be permanently organized, the relative strength of each arm of the service, and the diversity of duties on which the Army is to be employed, seems to have been well considered, and the Senate bill, with the amendments, appears to have passed almost unanimously, and without any partisan discussion or party prejudice. It is hoped it may receive the same commendable treatment in the House.

There are some provisions of the bill that might be changed to advantage. The one in relation to examination of officers when promoted from one grade to another, has its objections. Instead of an examination on promotion, would it not be an improvement to leave that to the commanders of regiments or departments, who, at any time, on their personal observation or knowledge, or on the report of an Inspector of the incompetency or inefficiency of any officer, should be required to report such officer for examination by a board of officers, to be convened by order of the Secretary of War. It is quite likely that officers will serve for years without promotion—officers have served from ten to twenty years in the same grade. If an officer is incompetent, inefficient or of bad habits or character, should there not be a provision of some kind to get him out of the service, without waiting for his promotion. Is it not quite as detrimental to the service to retain in it a bad senior major as a bad junior lieutenant-colonel? The late order of the Lieutenant-General, issued as instructions to inspecting officers, if strictly complied with, with provision by law for a board of examination or investigation, would soon rid the service of unsuitable or unworthy officers, no matter in what grade they may be serving.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has never advocated the incorporating of the Veteran Reserve Corps into the permanent organization of the Army. It is quite as important that officers should undergo a physical examination as any other. It has, however, always insisted upon it, that liberal provision should be made for all officers and soldiers disabled in the service, no matter whether they belonged to the Veteran Reserves or any other Corps, or have been discharged the service for disability. This bill, reorganizing the Army, might, with propriety, make some provision for such meritorious officers, more liberal than the law now in force, without lessening the efficiency of the Army by making them a part of it.

The provision that any officer of Volunteers is eligible for appointment in the new organization, appears a nice one, otherwise his belonging to the Regulars, in a lower grade, would be a detriment to him, no matter how ably and efficiently he may have served as a Volunteer during the war. That fact should not certainly prevent or retard his promotion.

The reduction of the number of field officers, that is, providing but one major to a regiment, is thought by many will not add to the efficiency of the Army. Certainly if a regiment is divided, and serving at a number of posts, it is quite likely that this will be the case. It is believed that posts or expeditions garrisoned by, or composed of more than one company, should be commanded by a field officer—placing an officer of low rank one day in command of a post, and the next returning him to the command of his company, neither adds to his comfort, his usefulness, or his influence over his subordinate officers or men.

The extended and multiplicity of duties likely to devolve upon the Army for all future time should, and appears to have had, its proper influence on Congress and our public officers. The change in the social and political relations of over four millions of our people; the extended frontier to be guarded; the unsettled condition of our Indian tribes, made more complicated by the bad influence of designing adventurers, who have in some instances seduced them from their allegiance to our Government, to say nothing of the proximity of a foreign force on our Southern frontier, who took advantage of our internal troubles to make an effort to establish a monarchical government as an ally to its own ambitious power, render it of the utmost importance that the new Army organization be officered by only those who in all and every emergency will sustain the Government of the great National Union in its entirety.

It is a happy omen that the present military bills before Congress are supported without party prejudice. All appear to appreciate the importance of a reliable Army as a peace establishment, the only differences (which are trifling) are in the mode of organizing it. The example set by a small portion of the Army at the commencement of the late Rebellion, has had its good influence. It has convinced the authorities of the necessity of appointing none to trust or command who are likely to prove traitors in any hour of trouble, or to forget their oath to the Government. It is believed that not one who has ever forgotten his allegiance, and raised his hand against the Government, will, during the present generation, hold place in our Army or Navy.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, March 1, 1865, from the War Department, the services of the following named paymasters being no longer needed, they have been ordered to be mustered out: William M. Wiley (brevet lieutenant-colonel), Martin L. Bundy (brevet lieutenant-colonel), Harris G. Rodgers (brevet lieutenant-colonel), Silas A. B. Haynes Francis B. Warner (brevet lieutenant-colonels), Henry W. Scovel Samuel W. Reynolds (brevet lieutenant-colonels), William C. Lupton, Josiah Tilden, Marshall Grover, David T. Dickson, Thomas J. Saunders, James Lupton (brevet lieutenant-colonels), Daniel Gribben (brevet lieutenant-colonel), Frank F. Fletcher.

WHAT WE SHOULD SEND TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH IN CONGRESS BY HON. N. P. BANKS.

MR. BANKS spoke of the unwillingness manifested by the Navy Department in regard to furnishing public vessels to transport goods to Paris, and said that the resolution had been amended so as to request the PRESIDENT, not the Secretary of the Navy, to do so. Nor was it required that the public vessels should bring back the products of our exhibitors, as that might involve the expense of waiting there for six months, or making another trip to France for them.

He spoke of our successes in former exhibitions of the World's industry, alluding to some of the most important, and then said:

There was one other point to be noticed; we had passed through a war of great trials and great sacrifices. The attention of the world had been called to it. There was nothing the people of the world would so desire as to see and to comprehend as the material and organization of the American Army. The Quartermaster-General proposed to send to the Exposition a baggage-wagon, manufactured in Philadelphia, which followed McCLELLAN in his Potomac campaign, ROSECRANS in his Tennessee campaigns, SHERMAN in his march from the mountains to the sea, and then in his campaign to Richmond, where it was present at the surrender of LEE. A wagon of that kind, with a history like that, would be the centre of observation and attention. A pair of worn-out shoes, the dress of an American soldier; the shelter-tent under which he slept; his bayonet, his musket, his knapsack, his cap; whatever he has, will attract more attention, draw greater crowds of people, and hold them longer and faster in study and observation than the crown jewels of England and France, and all the European States combined.

Mr. BANKS continued: I want to see also the Navy of our country represented—that Navy which ought at least to be willing to assist us. I want the people of Europe to see of what our Navy is composed. I want them to see our iron-clads, our Monitors—as novel in navel architecture as the yacht America was. I want them to see the twenty-inch guns that we are fabricating, and the thousand-pound shot prepared for them. Our naval authorities, I am told, will summon the navies of the whole world to discharge their batteries on the uninteresting and silent Monitor that lies sleeping in their centre, if they will only allow that Monitor in return to throw a single shot at each of them when they have fired to their heart's content. I want the people of the world to see what our machinists have done and may do; and I want, too, to impress upon the people of Europe and of Asia the conviction that if there is a chance for them to make friends with the Americans, it is better that they do that than to make enemies of them. I want to show them that we prefer peace; that the fruits of industry and peace are our part; but that if war be demanded by their rulers, they must not count on unresisting war, but on one that will carry havoc and desolation into their country, as it has been carried into the countries of our enemies. And I want, too, that that simple, that most pure, that most spotless hero of this age, or any age, Admiral FARRAGUT, shall accompany our iron-clads, and our Monitors, and give to the people of Europe an evidence of the simplicity of a man whose naval exploits have surpassed in brilliancy and glory those of a DUGAYE TROIN, who immortalized the Navy of France, of a VON TROMP in Holland, or even of a NELSON in England. I want with him and with our gallant soldiers, GRANT, and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and others, to show the people of Europe of what stuff our Navy and Army is composed. I would do this in the interest of peace and for the purpose of preventing war. There is not and there cannot be any act of the American people and Government so important as this.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

A house worth twenty-five thousand dollars has been presented to General SHERMAN in St. Louis. It is situated on Garrison avenue, near Franklin, and the lot is eighty-four feet front by a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The money was raised in August last—the sum collected by his friends being thirty thousand dollars. The investment in the house was made recently, and the balance of the money deposited to the credit of the General, in the First National Bank of St. Louis. The correspondence has not been published until a few days since. Here is General SHERMAN's letter:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15, 1865. }

GENTLEMEN:—I am this moment in receipt of your kind note, in which you inform me that you have placed the sum of \$30,000 to my credit, with which to enable me to procure a home in your midst. I can hardly find words adequate to convey to you my sense of obligation, both for the subject matter, and the manner in which it is done. This sum of money exceeds all that I have received from the Government of the United States for four years of labor, in the midst of danger and trouble, and I can hardly suppose I merit so valuable a reward from personal friends. But I confess it comes to me in such a shape as to encourage a belief that it will provide me what I most need—a home for my family—and will, therefore, increase my usefulness in the future. I therefore accept it with grateful thanks, and shall proceed to invest the amount in the purchase of a good house and lot, and will furnish it to the extent of every cent, when I will report to you the exact result. The property thus acquired shall be the "home" of myself and family as long as I possibly can command my time, which I hope will be for life.

Again thanking you most kindly, and through you the friends who have made up this sum, I am, with great respect, your friend and servant,

WM. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General United States Army.

Messrs. JOHN HOW, BARTON ABLER, JOHN J. ROE, W. M. MCPHERSON, O. GARRISON, and JOHN E. YORK, St. Louis, Mo.

COLONEL Max Woodhull, A. A. G. to Major-General Howard, has left Washington on an inspection tour of Freedmen's affairs in Kentucky.

THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE following is the text of the act "to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States" as it finally passed the Senate, March 14th. After reaching the House of Representatives, it was, on the 16th inst., read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, twelve regiments of cavalry, fifty regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized; and the first, second, third, and fourth regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the Fifth regiment of artillery; *Provided,* That the regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first or second lieutenants.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That to the six regiments of cavalry now in service, there shall be added six regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments, the first and second lieutenants of which, and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant, shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteer cavalry, and one-third from officers and soldiers of the Regular Army who have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct; *Provided,* That four of the companies from each regiment may be armed and drilled as infantry at the discretion of the PRESIDENT; *And provided further,* That each cavalry regiment shall hereafter have but one hospital steward, and the regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries shall hereafter be first or second lieutenants.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be fifty regiments of infantry, to consist of the ten regiments of ten companies each now organized; the nine remaining regiments so distributed that each battalion, with the addition of two companies, shall constitute a regiment of ten companies, and thirteen additional regiments, of which eight regiments shall be composed of colored men, of ten companies each, and all the original vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenant, and two-thirds of the vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant, shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteer infantry or artillery, and one-third from officers and soldiers of the Regular Army who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field; *Provided,* That in the selection of officers as provided for in this section, officers of the Regular Army who have commanded Volunteer troops may be accounted as officers of Volunteers, or as officers of the Regular Army.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Volunteer officers to be selected for appointment, under the provisions of this act, shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the States, in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That each regiment of infantry provided for by this act shall have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one regimental commissary, one adjutant, and one regimental quartermaster, who shall be extra or second lieutenant; ten captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one hospital steward, one commissary-sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies, and each company shall have one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and fifty privates, and the number of privates may be increased to one hundred, at the discretion of the PRESIDENT, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That each regiment in the service of the United States may have a band (as now provided by law), and there shall be one ordnance sergeant and hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains as now provided by law; and the PRESIDENT of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint for the National cemeteries already established, or to be established, a superintendent, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from the non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Volunteer forces who have received certificates of merit for services during the war.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all enlistments into the Army shall hereafter be for the term of five years, and that one major for each regiment shall be appointed when four companies shall have been organized, the lieutenant-colonel when six companies shall have been organized, the colonel and second major when the organization of the regiment is completed; and that not more than one officer for each company shall be appointed to any regiment or company until the minimum number of men shall have been enlisted, and the command duly organized; and that recruits may be collected at the general rendezvous in addition to the number required to fill the regiments and companies herein provided for; *Provided,* That the number does not exceed in the aggregate three thousand men.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and ten brigadier-generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, viz: one adjutant-general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant adjutant-generals with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; four assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, and thirteen assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be

four inspector-generals of the Army, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry, and eight assistant inspectors-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the Bureau of Military Justice shall hereafter consist of one judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general, and one assistant judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the said judge-advocate-general, and his assistant, shall receive, revise, and have recorded the proceedings of the courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions of the armies of the United States, and shall perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the judge-advocate-general of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the Quartermaster's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one quartermaster-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; three chief assistant quartermaster-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier-generals; four assistant quartermaster-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; eight deputy quartermaster-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; sixteen quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and forty-eight assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry, and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by selection from among the persons who have rendered meritorious service as assistant quartermasters of Volunteers during two years of the war.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the number of military storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department shall hereafter be as many as shall be required not exceeding sixteen, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, approved July 4, 1864, shall continue in force for one year, and no longer, after the passage of this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the Subsistence Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, namely: one commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant commissary-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; two assistant commissary-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; eight commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and sixteen commissaries of subsistence, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That officers of the line detailed to act as regimental quartermasters or commissaries, or as quartermasters or commissaries of permanent posts, or of commands of not less than two companies, shall, when the assignment is duly reported to and approved by the War Department, receive as extra compensation while responsible for Government property, ten dollars per month.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the Medical Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; seventy-five surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of first lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years' service, and with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry after three years' service; and five medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and two-thirds of the vacancies hereby created in the grades of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection, upon competitive examination, from among the persons who have served as staff and regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons of Volunteers two years during the war, and one-third from similar officers of the Regular Army; and persons who have served as assistant surgeons three years in the Volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain and the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint from the enlisted men of the Army, or cause to be enlisted, as many competent hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the Secretary of War may detail a surgeon as chief medical purveyor, who, while performing such duty, shall be in charge of the principal purchasing and issuing depot of medical supplies, and shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; and not to exceed five medical officers as assistant medical purveyors, who, while performing such duty in the different geographical divisions or departments, shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That the Pay Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant paymaster-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; two deputy paymaster-generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, and sixty paymasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and the vacancies hereby created in the grade of major shall be filled by selection from the persons who served as additional paymasters two years during the war.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That the Corps of Engineers, shall consist of one chief of engineers, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general, six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twenty-six majors, thirty captains, and twenty-six first and ten second lieutenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the Engineer Corps.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the five companies of engineer soldiers, and the sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant heretofore prescribed by law, shall

constitute a battalion of engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank detailed from the Corps of Engineers, and the officers of engineers acting respectively as adjutant and quartermaster of this battalion shall be entitled to pay and emoluments of adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That the Ordnance Department of the Army shall consist of the same number of officers and enlisted men as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz: One brigadier-general, three colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, twelve majors, twenty captains, twelve first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, and thirteen military storekeepers, all of whom shall have the same pay and emoluments as provided by law.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be one chief signal officer of the Army, who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry. And the Secretary of War shall have power to detail from the Army, upon the recommendation of the chief signal officer, six officers, and not to exceed one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, to be taken from the battalion of engineers, for the performance of signal duty; *Provided,* That no officer or enlisted man shall be detailed to serve in the Signal Corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a Military Board, to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose; and officers, while so detailed, shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of their respective grades; and enlisted men, while so detailed, shall, when deemed necessary, be mounted upon horses provided by the Government.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That no officer of the Regular Army below the rank of a colonel shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade before having passed a satisfactory examination as to his fitness for promotion and past record of services before a Board of three general officers, or officers of his corps or arm of the service, senior to him in rank; and should the officer fail at said examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be reexamined, and upon the second failure shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army; *Provided,* That if any officer be found unfit for promotion on account of moral disqualifications, he shall not be entitled to a reexamination.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Surgeon-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, and Chief of Ordnance, shall hereafter be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this Act in the Pay, Medical, or Quartermaster's Departments, or be promoted to any higher grade therein, until he shall have passed the examination required by the twenty-fifth section of this act.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be commissioned in any of the regiments authorized by this act until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a Board to be convened under direction of the Secretary of War, which shall inquire into the services rendered during the war, capacity and qualifications of the applicant; and such appointment, when made, shall be without regard to previous rank, but with sole regard to qualifications and meritorious services.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That persons applying for commissions in any of the regiments authorized by this act shall not be entitled to any compensation for expenses incurred in reporting to the Board for examination.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to employ in the Territories and Indian country a force of Indians, not to exceed one thousand, to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, and be discharged whenever the necessity for their further employment has abated, or at the discretion of the department commander.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That section thirty-five of the act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, prohibiting the payment of extra-duty pay to enlisted men of the Army, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the provisions of the original act and the authority to grant extra pay, are hereby extended to the enlisted men of the Navy of the United States.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers who have served during the Rebellion as volunteers in the armies of the United States, and who have been or hereafter may be honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in the Volunteer service. In the case of officers of the Regular Army, the volunteer rank shall be entered upon the official Army Register; *Provided,* That these privileges shall not entitle any officer to command, pay, or emoluments.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the PRESIDENT may, upon the application of an established college or university within the United States, with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the Army to act as president, superintendent, or professor of such college or university; that the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at a time, and shall be appointed through the United States, as nearly as practicable, according to population, and shall be governed by general rules to be prescribed from time to time by the PRESIDENT.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, as provided that the mileage of officers of the Army travelling upon public duty should thereafter be six cents per mile, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the rate of mileage to be hereafter allowed to officers of the Army travelling upon public duty shall be ten cents per mile, when transportation in kind is not furnished them by the Government.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Passed the Senate March 14, 1866.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE MARCH 10, 1866.

MARCH 10.—The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names: Colonel W. M. McKine, Quartermaster's Department, Captain and Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., March 8, 1866. Brevet Major James McKnight, Captain Fifth U. S. artillery, March 9, 1866.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant P. H. Moroney, U. S. A. (retired), is detailed as Assistant Commissary of Musters, Department of Louisiana, and will report without delay to Major-General Canby for assignment to duty.

A Board of Officers will assemble at Washington, D. C., on the 16th of March, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make recommendations for brevet promotion in the staff, staff corps, cavalry and artillery, from any brevet or actual rank for which the appointment is already confirmed, to the grade of colonel, or any lower grade in the Regular Army. Detail for the Board: Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Smith, Fifth U. S. cavalry (Brevet Major-General U. S. A.); Major J. G. Parke, Corps of Engineers (Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.); Captain John Gibbon, Fourth U. S. artillery; Captain C. H. Morgan, Fourth U. S. artillery (Brevet Colonel U. S. A.), Recorder.

A Board of Officers will assemble at Washington, D. C., on the 16th of March, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make recommendations for brevet promotion in the infantry, from any brevet or actual rank for which the appointment is already confirmed to the grade of colonel, or any lower grade in the Regular Army. Detail for the Board: Colonel J. H. King, Ninth U. S. infantry (Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.); Major J. C. Robinson, Second U. S. infantry (Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.); Captain W. B. Hazen, Eighth U. S. infantry (Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.); First Lieutenant E. Carter, Eighth U. S. infantry (Brevet Captain U. S. A.), Recorder.

MARCH 12.—The following named officers of the Eighth U. S. infantry are hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for instructions: First Lieutenant T. H. Pennington, Second Lieutenant J. K. Wilson.

By direction of the President, Major A. T. Lee, U. S. A., will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, at New York City, for assignment to duty on recruiting service.

Company F, Third Battalion, Twelfth U. S. infantry, now at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, will be put en route to join the battalion in the Department of Washington.

The members and Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial, convened by Special Order No. 258, November 9, 1865, Headquarters Department of the East, of which Brevet Brigadier-General J. G. Hazard, U. S. Volunteers, was President, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they could not have been furnished in kind.

MARCH 13.—The leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond seas, granted Brigadier-General W. F. Bartlett, (now Brevet Major-General) U. S. Volunteers, in Special Orders No. 438, Aug. 14, 1865, amended in Special Orders No. 617, September 27, 1865, so as to take effect from October 18, 1865, is hereby extended two months.

The members and Judge Advocate of the General Court-Martial, convened by Special Order No. 7, January 10, 1866, from Headquarters, Middle Department, of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Hancock, A. A. G., was President, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they have not been furnished in kind.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following named officers: Captain J. J. Van Horn, Eighth U. S. infantry, for thirty days; Captain J. L. Tedball, U. S. A., for twenty days, to take effect April 1, 1866.

Permission to delay reporting for duty to the Chief of his corps, until May 30, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General G. Weitzel, Corps of Engineers.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for sixty days, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. Custer, Captain Fifth U. S. cavalry.

Brevet Major D. W. Benham, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from regimental recruiting service. He will report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Lewis, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, Superintendent Regimental Recruiting Service, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty with his company.

MARCH 14.—The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect March 14, 1866: Captain James R. Reed, Tenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Frank Wilkeson, Fourth U. S. artillery; Medical Storekeeper Hennell Stevens, U. S. Army.

Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, Fifth U. S. cavalry, Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle, Pa., will prepare a detachment of 96 recruits of the Mounted Service, U. S. A., at that post, and forward them, under proper charge, to the Third U. S. cavalry, in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will prepare detachments of convenient size of the General Service recruits which are or may, from time to time, become disposable at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and will forward them successively, under proper charge, to the regiments hereafter mentioned, serving in the Military Division of the Mississippi, until each regiment is filled in the order named to the maximum number authorized by regulations: 1. Third U. S. infantry, 201 recruits required; 2. Eighteenth U. S. infantry, 799 recruits required; 3. Thirteenth U. S. infantry, 951 recruits required; 4. Fifth U. S. infantry, 574 recruits required.

In addition to his present duties, Brevet Major Wm. Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is hereby detailed for duty on recruiting service, for the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., at St. Louis, Mo.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Whitall, Paymaster, U. S. A., will repair to Detroit, Mich., and report thence by letter to the Paymaster-General of the Army.

MARCH 15.—So much of Special Order No. 559, para-

graph 5, October 20, 1865, as transfers Brevet Captain Edwin L. Garvin, First Lieutenant, First U. S. artillery, from Battery F, to Company G, First U. S. artillery, is hereby revoked, and First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, First U. S. artillery, will join his proper company, G, without delay.

Captain A. M. Brown, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to General Meade, U. S. A., President of the Retiring Board.

The amount of \$220 68 will be stopped pro rata, from the pay of the officers and enlisted men of Companies F, First battalion, and H, Third battalion, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, on account of goods stolen from the U. S. Express Company, on or about the 11th of February, 1866, at Weston, Platte County, Mo. The amount so stopped will be paid over to the agent of the Company at Leavenworth City, Kansas.

Leave of absence for seven days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Henry F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A.

Veterinary Surgeon Thomas S. Palmer, Fifth U. S. cavalry, will be discharged the service of the U. S. on account of incapacity.

The following officers will, upon the expiration of their present leave of absence, proceed to join their regiment, in the Department of Texas: Brevet Colonel John P. Hatch, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Colonel Eli Long, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward M. McCook, Fourth U. S. cavalry.

Leave of absence for six months, to date from April 15, 1866, the date of the expiration of the "permission to await orders for 60 days," granted him in Special Order No. 88, February 27, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel G. Granger, Third U. S. cavalry.

Brevet Major-General George J. Stannard, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for duty in that Bureau.

Company F, Third battalion, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, now at Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., will be put en route to join the regiment in the Military Division of the Tennessee.

MARCH 16.—The Major-General Commanding Department of Washington will at once cause to be dismantled all the field-works constructed for the defence of Washington, on the north side of the Potomac, except Fort Foote. The artillery ammunition and ordnance stores of the dismantled works, will be turned over to the Ordnance Department, the engineer property to the Engineer Department, and proper disposition will be made of the quarters and barracks of the forts abandoned.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Parsons, Fourth U. S. artillery, is hereby detailed for duty as Recorder of the Board of Officers convened in this city by Special Order No. 40, January 30, 1866, from this office, and of which Major-General W. S. Hancock is President.

The resignation of Brevet Brigadier-General William B. Franklin, Colonel Twelfth U. S. infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 16, 1866.

The members and Recorder of the Board of Officers convened in this city by Special Order No. 40, January 30, Major-General W. S. Hancock President, are authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they are not furnished in kind.

WHERE KEARNY FELL.

Brigadier-General —:

DEAR GENERAL:—In accordance with your request, I will mention such circumstances as occurred under my own observation just previous to the death of the brave and gallant General PHILIP KEARNY, upon the field of battle, knowing that any incident, however trivial in itself, which tends to throw an additional ray of light upon the events of the last hour of one whose memory all delight to honor will be appreciated, and by none more than by yourself.

The Rebel General JACKSON's troops were moving on the 1st of September, two days after the battle of Groveton, down the Little River Turnpike, with a flank well extended and protected, while the Union Army was moving upon, and holding the road leading from Centerville, and intersecting the Little River Turnpike, about one and one half miles west of Fairfax Court-House.

General RENO's corps was moving down between these two roads, and becoming engaged with the enemy, formed in line of battle facing the North.

It soon became very stormy and dark, but still the battle raged, and, as it progressed, General RENO's forces moved further to the right, vacating the ground previously held by his left.

On riding from this point, I found General KEARNY, with his command, about to advance from the rear toward this vacated position, and informed him that it was vacated, and that his own left and front were uncovered by the movement of General RENO's troops. He expressed surprise, and said that, from the instructions he had received, he thought there was a force there which he was to support, if necessary. After replying to his particular inquiries as to who I was and my means of information, he added that my information, conflicted both with his instructions and other information received; but, if true, was very important for him to know. I then left him. I learned subsequently that he went forward immediately, and came soon upon the enemy, and was shot by it.

We all know of his personal bravery and courage, and are not surprised at the idea of his braving the danger of a personal reconnaissance to ascertain the relative position of the enemy to our own troops, when that point was in doubt, and the knowledge of vital importance.

I will not go on to speak of that which did not come under my own observation, but leave you, who have gleaned so many facts from other sources, to place those where they belong, and give them the weight due to them.

With very great respect, I remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. PAINE,
Late Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
at that time Captain and A. D. C. on staff Major-General POPE.

NEW YORK CITY, January 29, 1866.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

COLONEL Douglas Frayer, One Hundred and Fourth U. S. colored troops, has been mustered out.

SECOND Lieutenant James R. Rathburn, Twenty-first U. S. colored troops, has been dismissed the service.

MAJOR A. H. Andrews, U. S. Army, has been assigned to the command of the Military District of Washita, in the Department of Arkansas.

MAJOR W. W. Rogers, formerly of General Dent's staff, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General under General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE order for the muster-out of Colonel J. A. Campbell, A. A. G., Department of North Carolina, has been revoked, and Colonel Campbell has resumed his duties.

HORACE R. Wirtz, Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, late member of the (Regular) Army Board for the examination of candidates for the Medical Staff U. S. A., has been assigned to permanent duty at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade and Major-General Thomas the former accompanied by Major Emery, and the latter by Major Willard, have arrived in St. Louis to act upon the Board to recommend brevets in the Regular Army. General Sheridan is expected immediately.

THE resignation of Major-General W. B. Franklin, Colonel of the Fifteenth infantry, and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., has been accepted, to take effect March 15. General Franklin has been appointed to the responsible and lucrative position of superintendent of Colt's pistol factory.

WE are requested by an ex-officer of the Excelsior brigade of the Army of the Potomac to state that Captain Stewart Donnelly, the New York policeman, lately convicted of stealing, was never a member of the Excelsior brigade, but he held rank in a New York regiment, which served under General Graham's command, in the Departments of North Carolina and Virginia.

DR. Thomas Simms, late surgeon of Volunteers and former Medical Director of the Third Army Corps, has been appointed special Health Officer for the States of South Carolina and Georgia, on the recommendation of General Sickles, and started for Charleston on Saturday, with full powers to call upon all military and naval authorities for necessary coöperation or assistance.

CAPTAIN A. H. McDonald, Twenty-sixth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Commissary of Musters, Department of Louisiana, having been ordered to report for muster-out of the service, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana. Captain Arthur McAllister, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), Assistant Commissary of Musters, is appointed Commissary of Musters.

CAPTAIN Samuel Jeffries, Twentieth regiment; Lieutenant Charles W. Hite, Eighteenth regiment, and Lieutenant W. S. McDonald, Fifteenth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, now on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, etc., are, by direction of the President, ordered to be dishonorably mustered out of the service of the United States, on account of constant drunkenness, thereby being unfitted for the performance of their duties.

IN the case of William F. Lynch, late Captain Twenty-fifth U. S. colored troops, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "to be dismissed the service of the United States," (General Orders No. 167, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 22, 1864), so much of the order promulgating the sentence as relates to Captain Lynch has been revoked by order of the Secretary of War, and he is mustered out of service as of the date of his dismissal, without pay or bounty.

IN the case of J. H. Clendening, late Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-eighth U. S. colored troops, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "to be cashiered," (General Court-Martial Orders No. 4, Headquarters Department of the Mississippi, Memphis, Tennessee, January 22, 1865), in view of the circumstances connected with the case, so much of the order promulgating the sentence as relates to Colonel Clendening has been revoked by order of the Secretary of War, and he has been honorably discharged the service of the United States as of the date of said order, January 22, 1865.

MAJOR-GENERAL Philip Sheridan has received a very elegant testimonial from a friend in Mexico. It consists of a full set of equipments for a saddle horse, fashioned after the Mexican style, and valued at between two and three thousand dollars. The saddle is heavily trimmed with beaten silver; the housing thickly embroidered in gold, silver and silk; the bridle is composed of silver chains and silk embroidered leather, and the other items are gotten up on a similar scale. It is the gift of a single individual, a wealthy gentleman, who is a great admirer of General Sheridan.

THE following named officers are announced as composing the staff of Major-General Canby, Commanding Department of Louisiana: Major Wickham Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Louis V. Caziare, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel De Witt Clinton, Judge Advocate; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Nelson, First U. S. infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain Charles Robinett, Fifty-first U. S. colored infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Colonel S. B. Holabird, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Surgeon and Brevet-Colonel Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army, Medical Director; Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major H. L. Sheldon, U. S. Army, Assistant Medical Director; Major Charles W. Lowell, Eightieth U. S. colored infantry, Provost-Marshal-General; Captain and Brevet Major S. M. Eaton, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp; Captain E. R. Ames, Seventh U. S. infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Captain A. H. McDonald, Twenty-sixth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Chief Commissary of Musters; First Lieutenant William F. Ackerman, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), orderly officer.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

DUBIOUS and sombre as the Mexican sky still looks, yet, upon the whole, the storm appears to be breaking. The only doubt is that—as we say of the weather—it may “clear up the wrong way;” and lest the wind, going to the right point through the wrong quarter of the compass, may have all its veering to do over again. That the prediction of a French evacuation of Mexico is on the verge of fulfilment still seems, on the whole, indisputable. The only query is, whether our Government has bought the promise by any concession of its own—whether non-intervention in Mexican affairs has been promised. It seems to be taken for granted in Paris that NAPOLEON is sincere in his official declarations concerning the withdrawal of troops. It is true that the *Memorial Diplomatique* appears to allege that the mission of Baron SAILLARD to Mexico is not to carry to Marshal BAZAINE positive orders for the immediate evacuation, even partially, of that country, but rather to consult with that officer and MAXIMILIAN concerning their departure. Nevertheless, the language of M. ROUHER, the Minister of State, to the Legislative Body, though cautious and reticent, certainly implies positive and speedy evacuation. While he wished that body to affirm, without argument or inquiry, the portion of the address relative to Mexico, which was done, it is clear that this could not have been accomplished without assurances of the honesty of the Emperor's intentions. The plea of M. ROUHER for a pause in the Mexican debate was the progress of negotiations and the fact that MAXIMILIAN had not even received the French dispatches, much less replied to them. And he specially declared that this “common idea of the return of our troops” was also the “idea of public opinion.”

There is one thing which seems to refute the notion of the speedy evacuation of Mexico. It is the announcement in the leading military journal of Paris that the “sixth battalion of the foreign regiment” leaves for Mexico—a fact, doubtless, since accomplished. A score of good reasons, however, might be assigned for this movement, which, after all, no more indicates a change of policy than the blaze of camp fires or the spirited assault or cannonade which often covers retreat. The evacuation of Mexico cannot be arranged like the turn of a kaleidoscope. The scene must shift slowly. Meanwhile, these new troops may be better fitted (for they are African Zouaves) for the Mexican climate than French native troops, and may replace treble their number of the latter. On the other hand, there are so many and so potent reasons for the evacuation of Mexico that we believe NAPOLEON could not resist them, even were our Government less disposed than now to urge that course. The opposition to NAPOLEON's scheme comes from three sources. First, from his own people. And why? Because the plan appears to them sterile, costly and dangerous. The French people, seeing America, most faithful friend of France, provoked to hostility by NAPOLEON's ambition, become restless and ominous of evil. Knowing that the Mexican expedition has already cost France twelve thousand soldiers killed, wounded, and unfitted for service, and more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, they are still more discontented. Nor is there anything to balance the account. A territory, on a distant continent, whose revenues can with difficulty in many years be so directed as to pay the costs of the

expedition, much more the private debts to secure which the enterprise was ostensibly launched—this is the offset. The Mexican national receipts were already thoroughly farmed out under individual contracts, whereof the greater part had to be observed for the mere purpose of securing a foothold for MAXIMILIAN and support from the influential. The rich possessions of the church had already been seized and “scrambled,” so to speak, among whoever would pay hard money to the always ready Government. Moreover, many of the people refused to be pacified, and daily involve France in new expense to subdue them. Accordingly, we find the opposition to the Mexican expedition growing more powerful with the lapse of time. Headed by such men as the eloquent and daring JULES FAVRE in the Corps Legislatif, its utterances are full of menace and pregnant with danger to Napoleonic rule. The French people back up the will of the opposition on this subject. If the Emperor continue his dangerous policy, this opposition will swell, strengthen, take definite shape, mould itself to events, become a fixed power. Around the Mexican question will aggregate other grievances and popular dissatisfactions, till NAPOLEON rue his obstinacy. Far better than any of us can tell him, that skilful leader of France and the world sees this impending storm; and already he shortens sail and will weather it.

We have always held that France herself was our best ally on this question, and that NAPOLEON's ear would detect in his own realm an ominous rumble, far more prolific of peril, to his mind, than the most boisterous echo we could raise on this side of the Atlantic. For this reason, we have always found that diplomacy the wisest which allowed this domestic leaven to quietly work. Had we thrown a column of 50,000 men across the Rio Grande under SHERIDAN or LOGAN, what would have been the result? Marshal BAZAINE, eager to approve himself worthy of the baton he won so easily at Puebla, would have sullenly retired step by step, till, protected somewhat by the mountain country, he could have fought us inch by inch. Meanwhile, NAPOLEON would have thrown himself upon the generosity, the fidelity, the patriotism, and the national honor of France. Such an appeal in that country is never in vain. The threatening opposition would have disappeared, France have become a unit, and legion after legion would have been flung into Mexico, with a cry of “To the rescue!” Granted that our young and tough nation could have endured another war with a fresh and more powerful antagonist, before getting breath from the last. Still, it would have been a tedious and exhausting affair, and would have accomplished—what? Nothing more than, unless all signs fail, will be effected now without a drop of blood or a penny of debt.

Nevertheless, though NAPOLEON III. might possibly have dared to snap his fingers at our broken and exhausted country, had his own people been united for Mexican conquest, yet, when they are divided, our opposition becomes dangerous in the extreme. It is the second cause which forces the abandonment of the Latinizing of Mexico. It is the other beetle which alternates with the will of his own people in driving home the wedge now threatening to make a wide fissure in Napoleonic empire. It is a little curious how eager our people—who, despite the common theory to the contrary, are really extremely careless about the official management of most national affairs, still more of affairs international—are in this Mexican matter. Detract as much as we ought (and that is a great deal) for such carefully cooked ebullitions of public feeling as are due entirely to speculators in Mexican loans and other financial and political schemes, yet there remains a large residuum of genuine enthusiasm in favor of the so-called Mexican republic and against French intervention. One would fancy the Monroe Doctrine to be held as firmly by our people as the dogma of transubstantiation by the faithful, to hear the excited popular commentary on that subject. This unwonted depth of feeling is especially manifest in Congress. This body, as coming more freshly from the people, and lying, so to speak, closer to the popular heart, is full of indignation on the Mexican question, while such fervor as the Administration manages to get up on the subject is obviously mock, and Government is very justly suspected of leaning quite as far as practicable in the opposite direction. We are inclined to think, however, that Congress, on this as on all subjects, does

honestly represent a majority of its constituents. Its Mexican resolutions smell of gunpowder, and its Mexican speeches bristle with bayonets.

To complete the embarrassment of his project, the Emperor finds Mexico herself ranged as a third with the other two hostile powers. By Mexico we do not mean wholly or chiefly the armed opposition of JUAREZ, ORTEGA, ESCOBEDO, CANALES, CORTINA, and the other republican leaders and their scanty troops. Indeed, when a country which numbers its able-bodied male population in millions is subdued by two-score thousand foreigners, who have traversed for that purpose 3,000 miles of ocean, we need say little of the capabilities of its defenders. But there are other stumbling-blocks in the imperial path besides these republican forces which are scouting along the Texan border, ready to jump the line if forced too far. Among these difficulties are the hostile and unpromising character of the field NAPOLEON has begun to cultivate—a point to which we have already alluded, and which might be elaborated through a volume. That potentate is doubtless sufficiently disgusted with the possibilities of Mexico, considering his early visions of success and the actual disadvantages and opposition he found around him. But besides, the new empire in Mexico is very much disinclined to be a mere colony of France. MAXIMILIAN considers himself no longer Austrian but Mexican, and professes to rule by the will of the people. With no little probability it is rumored that he met Baron SAILLARD far more than half way, and sent the message to Paris that he was willing instantly to commence embarking the legions of BAZAINE. The ground of such action must be the resolute belief that he is supported by a majority of the Mexican people. Indeed, his treatment of the fugitive republican troops as guerillas is based on the same idea. But, the freer he feels of foreign support, the more he will throw off the obligations which that support creates. And, at this moment, little as we here reflect on the subject, there is a very strong MAXIMILIAN party among the Mexicans, which is equally strong against the French. In the City of Mexico this hostile feeling between the soldiery and the imperialists is often seen; yet it is the cause of the latter, his own subjects, which MAXIMILIAN always espouses. This fact gives color to the supposition that MAXIMILIAN and his partisans are quite willing to have the French retreat from his dominions. And it also shows how unsatisfactory NAPOLEON's relations must be with the Mexicans themselves.

It appears evident, therefore, that, whatever may be the casual contrary indications, the Emperor must be resolved to evacuate Mexico. That is one grand point in the solution of the problem. But this is not all. The reasons already given as being sufficient to influence NAPOLEON's conduct, do not include any promise or concession on our part. In other words, NAPOLEON must have made up his mind to go out of Mexico, independently of any such pledge or compromise. Is it true, as alleged, that any promise of recognition of MAXIMILIAN was made by our Government? Certainly not. And the reason is, first, that no such promise would comport with our dignity as a nation; and, secondly, as already proved at length, that France would be compelled to leave Mexico at any rate, even without a single other diplomatic letter passing between Washington and the Tuileries. Mr. SEWARD is capable, apparently, of giving up everything to an enemy just at the moment that enemy is ready to give up everything to us. But such a move as now imputed to him would be the height of folly. France is determined to let Mexico alone, at any rate. She naturally seeks to make the best of a bad bargain. But why should we yield to her wishes? It is not we that have made the false step.

Nevertheless, the tone of Parisian gossip is so strong and uniform to the point that Mr. SEWARD has sent “satisfactory assurances” to the French Government, that we are bound to conjecture what they may be. His dispatch in answer to the letter of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the Marquis DE MONTMOLON which declared that France only waited for a guarantee of non-intervention in Mexico on our part before withdrawing her troops, has arrived. The reply is “highly satisfactory.” We believe, however, it will amount to this. In the first place, it can well assure non-intervention during the progress of the withdrawal of the troops. Because, whatever reason exists for not intervening hitherto, while French troops were in

Mexico, must hold equally good until their departure is consummated, provided that movement is reasonably hastened. Nor is there any loss of dignity in such an assurance, since the same policy has been maintained hitherto. But, as to pledging ourselves to non-intervention after France has retired from Mexico, we do not believe the PRESIDENT will venture on such a policy. It is entirely unnecessary; it would be destructive to national self-respect; it would not be sanctioned by Congress; it would be rejected by the people. Mr. SEWARD could very well state that, in his opinion, the neutrality which we have preserved toward Mexico for eighteen years would still be maintained. But he need not and could not pledge our policy for years to come. Indeed, Congress alone could exercise such prerogative in any event. Congress alone can give assurances of non-intervention, whether present or future, and just now it is hardly in the mood for doing so.

MR. BANCROFT'S FOREIGN CRITICS.

ACCORDING to the European news, Mr. BANCROFT's so-called funeral oration upon President LINCOLN has attracted quite as much attention on the other side of the Atlantic as on this—except that there none names it but to dis-praise. The articles appearing on this subject in foreign papers are really amusing in style, however just may be their indignation. The Washington correspondent of the *London Times* was first to open the ball. He said that Mr. STANTON had declined to act as the orator of the occasion for several reasons, "all of them based upon ideas of safety and 'prudence';" that Mr. BEECHER would have been invited, "but, once set him going and it was impossible to say where he would stop;" that the whole performance was a deliberate insult of foreign powers and "an outrage which has seldom been equalled even 'in this country';" that in Mr. BANCROFT's elaborate attack, "the torrent of his bitterness and spleen was 'concentrated upon England';" that Mr. BANCROFT "screamed out the venomous passages in a high and 'broken voice, and with wild gestures and distorted 'countenance';" that the whole ceremonial was "undignified and discreditable," and was "below the 'level of an intemperate town meeting';" that Mr. BANCROFT was an "old man, delivering a dreary 'réchauffé' of his ponderous history in a quavering 'voice, and making an attack at once coarse, brutal, 'and indecorous';" and, finally, that "the Americans 'hate England, and love to hear her abused.'"

Now, to a reader of this newspaper criticism, it would seem that the correspondent was out-heroding HEROD, and endeavoring to do precisely that which he condemns Mr. BANCROFT for trying. Editorially, the *Times* backs up its correspondent in the same tone. It says "the staple of the harangue was abuse of 'England and its institutions';" that the speaker dragged in points so as to "rail at and vilify the 'country whose language he was speaking';" that his oration was "indecent" and "coarse invective," and its author a "mischievous old man," who is "slandering 'England and France, and whose bitterest passages, nevertheless, were 'the most warmly greeted 'by the polite assemblage.' The *Times* adds that it is to such declamations that Fenianism is due. But, passing the various other comments, the announcement of the *Opinion Nationale* is, perhaps, one of the most amusing to quote. It declares:

The celebrated American historian, BANCROFT, has imprudently wounded the dignity of the house of Hapsburg to the quick. He has dared to qualify the Emperor MAXIMILIAN as an adventurer; and FRANCIS JOSEPH has sent a strong protest on the subject to the Cabinet at Washington, which, however, has declined to entertain it, and consequently the great American Republic and the illustrious house of Austria are at loggerheads.

Now, we have been among those who very strongly disapproved the propriety of the speech of Mr. BANCROFT. It is not that his argument, both on the subject of slavery and on the subject of the double-faced dealings of transatlantic governments with our own, is not a specimen of admirable and impregnable logic. Indeed, the unavoidable nature of his facts and most of his inferences nowhere more clearly appears than in the failure of his critics to point out a single error or misstatement. His speech represented a vast labor of great value, in extracting the pith of hundreds of the chief official documents relating to our war, and dovetailing their key sentences. Nevertheless, it was undoubtedly very independent, very American, and in very bad taste, to take a funeral eulogy for the occasion of a political diatribe. Though

the things said were true, it was not right thus to have set them down. It was specially discourteous to tilt against the policy of foreign powers before their representatives, who were present as invited guests. Nevertheless, to declare, as the *London Times* does, that this was a studious and contrived insult, that the diplomatic body was "entrapped into a hall of Congress" for the purpose of being abused, is a stupid confusion of motives and facts, such as an Englishman only can be guilty of. The fact is that Americans are not intentionally insulting, either in private or in public. Their faults, on such occasions, are carelessness, want of decorum, disregard for propriety and formality. Nearly all our legislation is heedless. Many of our public celebrations are so. And we would almost venture to declare that Mr. BANCROFT's oration was written without his knowing or caring whether the diplomatic corps was to be present, while, on the other hand, the committee who invited that body doubtless had not the slightest idea, till it was delivered, what Mr. BANCROFT's oration was about. Indeed, they probably thought it was to be about President LINCOLN!

Such absurd paragraphs as that of the *Opinion Nationale*, already quoted, show how differently public ceremonials are regarded in other countries and in ours. Here, even what Mr. JOHNSON or Mr. SEWARD says, is of comparatively little importance—still less what an unofficial personage like Mr. BANCROFT may say. We all forgot what he said ten days later; while, across the water, it appears to have brought on hostilities (as true as the newspapers) between Austria and America. Still more absurd are the comments of the *London Times*. With what an irresistibly comic air does that sheet talk of BANCROFT's "vilifying the 'country whose language he was speaking!'" Pray, Mr. BANCROFT, what right have you to use the Queen's English? You seem to employ that language as familiarly as if it were that of your own country. It's the most outrageous case of national theft that was ever heard of. Declaim in your own vernacular, henceforth, Mr. B., if you please. And let us see if we cannot have an international copyright (or, perhaps, a stamp-act or tax?) on this wholesale plundering of the English tongue by the American people!

Not least amusing among the commentaries on Mr. BANCROFT's speech is an English one which announces that that orator is an excellent representative of New England literary men, and New England ideas and style of thought! A greater absurdity could not well be imagined. Not to go further into the subject, however, it may in general be said that the unseasonableness of uttering the truths respecting foreign nations which have excited so much irascible comment, was quite evident to most of our countrymen at the time. The same criticism, however, is equally applicable to the domestic parts of the oration—for, though the *London Times* says it was chiefly devoted to abusing England, we all know that the English question occupied less than a tenth part of the whole. We say the same objection, that of being a political thesis rather than a funeral eulogy, applied to the whole oration. Had it been published as a magazine article, under the title of the "War of Secession," nobody would have suspected Mr. LINCOLN's name of receiving undue prominence. And, indeed, as, in what the orator did say of our "first American," he exhibited no special facility at analysis of character, and fell far below the mark of enthusiastic appreciation of his subject, we were almost glad (except on the score of bad taste) that he chose to give us something lively and vigorous. But it certainly had a historic ring about it quite as genuine as that of some of the author's previous productions. Bitter, personal, and malapropos as it was, it was substantially true, so far as its statements of fact went—though not always accurate in opinion. To add to the awkwardness of the affair, while some of the diplomats were cooped up in their "reserved seats," like miserable sinners in church-pews, who hear their condemnation from the pulpit in good round phrases—prevented either from defending themselves or from escaping down the aisle in front of the congregation—meanwhile, we say, the person of all others for whom a toothsome posset was prepared, was left outside! Señor ROMERO, from the Mexican Republic, lost his ticket; the Cerberus at the door was inexorable; and the unhappy Mexican had to cool his heels in the galleries, while Mr. BANCROFT was lauding the land of the Montezumas. We offer

this fact as comfort to the foreign nations who are going to break with us on account of Mr. BANCROFT's oratory. Their representatives hardly wanted to get out as much as Señor ROMERO wanted to get in. What a pity that Sir F. BRUCE could not have slipped away, and accommodated the other gentleman with his pass!

Few acts of military legislation will be received with more gratitude by the friends of fallen heroes than the propositions to pay proper respect to the remains of those who were killed in battle and hastily interred in shallow graves. The exigencies of campaigning often prevented anything more than the hastiest burial, and no word or thought of obsequies. The noble cemeteries at Gettysburgh, Andersonville, Murfreesboro' and elsewhere, show that we are not unmindful of the rites that are due to the heroic dead. The new Army bill authorizes the President to appoint for the national cemeteries a superintendent, with the rank, pay and emolument of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from those non-commissioned officers, Regular or Volunteer, who have received certificates of meritorious service during the war. And, on Wednesday, in the House, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to consider the propriety of making an appropriation to complete the work inaugurated by General THOMAS and other officers, "of 'disinterring and gathering into National cemeteries 'the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of 'the Union.' We trust that this committee will complete the work once intrusted to the Bureau of Burials in the Quartermaster's Department, and not only provide the places and methods of interment, but give the country some carefully-prepared record of the numbers who fell on hard-fought fields, or laid down to die alone on the wayside.

IN tactical, as well as in other literature, of the making of books there is no end. Yet, upon the whole, very few treatises on tactics have been prevalent in our National military system. STEUBEN and some unauthorized miscellaneous books gave way to SCOTT, who first got the lighter French movements into shape for our Army to use them. That officer and one or two Boards revised these French tactics again. HARDEE's tactics came, long afterward, from the same source, and CASEY followed HARDEE. MORRIS makes an ingenious book, which shows how one can "cut across" from one corner of a geometrical figure to another, without marching in due rectangular style around the whole perimeter. He has at least the merit of recording what he saw performed or himself performed, in actual campaign, and sometimes under fire. How well his system will do for substitution for the old tactics is a question much discussed. But a new champion appears in the field. A resolution was lately offered in the House, and adopted too, which instructed the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of purchasing for the use of the Army a certain number of copies of a work on infantry tactics prepared by Colonel JAMES DUGAN. We shall await with interest their report.

MR. JOHN P. HALE, our Minister at Madrid, has been writing reminders to some members of Congress that his present annual pittance—\$12,000 in gold—is too trifling for him, and that he would like them to get it increased. Mr. HALE was for many years a well-known Senator from New Hampshire, of whom we chiefly recollect that he was considered a great wit. In the Congressional reports, after his remarks were almost invariably written the parenthesis "(Laughter)". We presume his present utterance will be received in the same way. It is a pretty cool joke for the season and the state of the country. Spain has been a centre of attraction of late, but this is the first time we have heard anything noticeable from Minister HALE.

It is believed that all the United States colored troops will be withdrawn from the interior of the Southern States so soon as other troops can be substituted in their place, and those that the Government has determined to hold until the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment will, doubtless, be transferred to duty on the Western frontier.

We shall publish next week a long list of Second Lieutenants, appointed to fill vacancies in the Regular Army, and confirmed by the Senate.

ARMY GAZETTE.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

(Continued.)

- Colonel M. Montgomery, 25th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel W. H. Morgan, 3d United States Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John Morrill, 64th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign before Atlanta, Ga., March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Joseph J. Morrison, 16th New York heavy artillery, for efficient services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John B. Murray, 148th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel William Myers, A. A. D. C., for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel J. A. Matthews, 205th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Forts Steadman and Sedgwick, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel W. H. McCall, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 200th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for valuable and meritorious services in the assault in front of Fort Sedgwick, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Colonel M. E. McClennan, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Charles Mundee, U. S. V., Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Colonel J. P. McIvor, 170th New York Volunteers, for highly meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.
- Colonel Jesse H. Moore, 115th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services, May 13, 1865.
- Colonel Edwin C. Mason, 176th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful services, June 3, 1865.
- Colonel W. H. Noble, 17th Connecticut Volunteers, for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel E. F. Noyes, 39th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Robert Nugent, 69th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Walter C. Newbury, 24th New York cavalry, for gallant and distinguished services in the battle of Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John H. Oley, 7th West Virginia cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Elwell S. Oris, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 140th New York Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Chappell Creek, Va., March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Wm. A. Olmstead, 59th New York Volunteers, for meritorious services in the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.
- Colonel S. B. Oliphant, Veteran Reserve Corps, for meritorious services, June 27, 1865.
- Colonel Augustus C. Parry, 47th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel H. W. Perkins, U. S. V., Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for efficient services in the office and in the field, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Samuel Per Lee, 114th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John E. Phelps, 2d Arkansas cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the fall campaign of 1864 in Southwestern Missouri, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Jesse J. Phillips, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Henry Pleasant, 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for skillful and distinguished services during the war, and particularly in the construction and explosion of the mine before Petersburg, Va., March 13, 1865.
- Colonel E. M. Pope, 8th New York cavalry, for faithful services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Powell, 69th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Charles J. Powers, 103d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Francis Price, 7th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel W. Redwood Price, U. S. V., Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel James K. Prouditt, 12th Wisconsin Volunteers, for energy and ability in the discharge of his duties, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John Puford, 5th Michigan Volunteers, for good conduct and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Joseph B. Pattee, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.
- Lieutenant-Colonel B. D. Pritchard, 4th Michigan cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services in the capture of Jefferson Davis, May 10, 1865.
- Colonel John G. Parkhurst, 9th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, for gallant, faithful and meritorious services, May 22, 1865.
- Colonel Alexander C. M. Pennington, Jr., 3d New Jersey cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, July 15, 1865.
- Colonel Marcus A. Reno, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Hollon Richardson, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 7th Wisconsin Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery throughout the campaign, from the Rapidan to the Five Forks, Va., March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John J. Rinaker, 122d Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel George C. Rodgers, 15th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Hiram C. Rodgers, U. S. V., Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Joseph Roberts, 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, for meritorious and distinguished services, April 9, 1865.
- Colonel George D. Ruggles, A. A. D. C., for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Virginia, and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.
- Colonel Alanson M. Randol, 2d New York cavalry, for meritorious services during the war, June 24, 1865.
- Colonel C. E. Salomon, 9th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Edward S. Salomon, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Illinois Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Addison H. Sanders, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel George W. Scott, 61st New York Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel William J. Sewell, 38th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Jas. Shaw, Jr., 7th regiment U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel F. T. Sherman, 88th Illinois Volunteers, for distinguished and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Warren Shedd, 30th Illinois Veteran Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Charles S. Sheldon, 18th Mississippi Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Alf. B. Smith, 150th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Franklin C. Smith, 102d Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Robert F. Smith, 16th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel E. W. Smith, U. S. V., Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel George W. Smith, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 82d Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel George E. Spencer, 1st Alabama cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel James Stewart, Jr., 9th New Jersey Volunteers, for meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Joseph Stockton, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 72d Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., and especially at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., March 13, 1865.
- Colonel George A. Stone, 25th Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Alexander M. Stout, 17th Kentucky Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel William L. Stoughton, 11th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel James C. Strong, 15th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel E. D. Straight, 51st Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Peter Stagg, 1st Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer, 16th New York cavalry, for meritorious and distinguished services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel B. F. Smith, 128th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865.
- Colonel E. V. Sumner, 1st New York mounted rifles, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, March 28, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Hazard Stevens, U. S. V., Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Colonel Isaac W. Starbird, 19th Maine Volunteers, for gallantry while in command of his regiment at High Bridge, Va., April 7, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Ira Spaulding, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 14th N. Y. Engineers, for gallant and meritorious services in the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.
- Colonel Horace T. Sanders, 19th Wisconsin Volunteer, for meritorious services, April 13, 1865.
- Colonel Silas A. Strickland, 50th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, May 27, 1865.
- Colonel Johathan Tarbell, 91st New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John L. Thompson, 1st New Hampshire cavalry, for distinguished and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel William Thompson, 1st Iowa cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel William A. Throop, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, for attention to duty and discipline, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Thomas J. Thorp, 1st New York dragoons, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel William H. Thurston, U. S. V., and Assistant Inspector-General Sixteenth Army Corps, for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel G. E. Tourtellotte, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 33d Illinois Volunteers, for special gallantry at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John E. Tourtellotte, 4th Minnesota Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel M. M. Trumbull, 9th Iowa cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Luther S. Trowbridge, 16th Michigan Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, June 13, 1865.
- Colonel J. G. Vail, 17th Indiana Volunteers, for long, faithful and gallant services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Daniel T. Van Buren, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel J. B. Van Petten, 193d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel C. H. Van Wyck, 56th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel George Von Shack, 7th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against Richmond, Va., in 1862, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel James L. Van Buren, V. S. V., Major and Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Forts Steadman and Sedgwick, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Colonel Hugo Wangelin, 12th Missouri Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Lyman M. Ward, 14th Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Willard Warner, 108th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina campaigns, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Francis N. Welsh, 31st Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallantry and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel S. M. Weld, Jr., 56th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel William M. Wherry, U. S. V., Major and Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler, 2d New York heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel E. M. White, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Indiana Volunteers, for long, faithful and gallant services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Edward W. Whittaker, 1st Connecticut cavalry, for gallant and uniform good conduct, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Greenbury F. Wiles, 78th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Reuben Williams, 12th Indiana Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel James Wilson, 13th Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent campaigns, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Thomas Wilson, U. S. V., and Chief Commissary of Subsistence Army of the Potomac, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel William T. Wilson, 123d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Robert M. West, 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
- Colonel Charles Waite, 27th Michigan Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Colonel A. C. Wildrick, 30th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
- Colonel Bradley Winslow, 86th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
- Colonel Charles F. Walcott, 61st Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel E. R. Warner, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 1st New York light artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Charles A. Whittier, U. S. V., Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for highly valuable and meritorious service during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.
- Colonel John William, 12th New Jersey Volunteers, for highly meritorious services during the recent campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, April 9, 1865.
- Colonel Stewart L. Woodford, 103d U. S. C. T., for zeal, efficiency, and generally meritorious conduct in the discharge of his duties, May 12, 1865.
- Colonel H. H. Wells, 26th Michigan Volunteers, for meritorious services, June 3, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Frederic C. Winkler, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 26th Wisconsin Volunteers, for meritorious services, June 15, 1865.
- Colonel Daniel Woodall, 1st Delaware Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, June 13, 1865.
- Colonel Louis H. Waters, 34th Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services June 18, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Henry R. West, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 62d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, July 13, 1865.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis E. Yorke, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, April 13, 1865.
- Colonel Samuel M. Zulick, 29th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, for bravery and efficiency as an officer, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel George Zinn, 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for good conduct and meritorious services during the war, April 6, 1865.
- Colonel L. Blandon, 35th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel H. M. Day, 91st Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel Charles W. Drew, 76th U. S. C. T., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel Charles A. Gilchrist, 50th U. S. C. T., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel Conrad Krez, 27th Wisconsin Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel T. G. Kinney, 119th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel F. W. Moore, 83d Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel Jonathan B. Moore, 33d Wisconsin Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel Josiah A. Sheets, 8th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel William T. Spooly, 24th Indiana Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel Charles Turner, 108th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel Frank Washburne, 4th Massachusetts cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of High Bridge, Virginia, April 9, 1865.
- Colonel John Ely, 2d Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant services in the field, April 12, 1865.
- Colonel W. J. Smith, 6th Tennessee cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, July 16, 1865.
- Colonel A. W. Webber, 51st U. S. C. T., for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865.
- Colonel F. D. Sewall, 3d Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful services during the war, July 21, 1865.
- Colonel Thomas E. Rose, 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, July 22, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Samuel K. Schwenk, U. S. V., and Major 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, July 24, 1865.
- Colonel T. A. McNaught, 50th Indiana Volunteers, for meritorious services, August 4, 1865.
- Colonel J. P. Taylor, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, for meritorious services, August 4, 1865.
- Colonel C. H. Howard, 128th U. S. C. T., for faithful and meritorious services, August 15, 1865.
- Colonel William H. Revere, Jr., 107th U. S. C. T., for meritorious services, August 17, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel William H. Baldwin, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 83d Ohio Volunteers, for gallant services in the charge against the Rebel works at Blakely, Alabama, August 22, 1865.
- Colonel Grenville M. Mitchell, 54th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, August 22, 1865.
- Colonel John K. Mizner, 3d Michigan cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, August 23, 1865.
- Colonel David H. Strother, 3d West Virginia cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, August 23, 1865.
- Colonel Charles Barnes, 20th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, September 28, 1865.
- Colonel Stephen Bronson, 133d Illinois Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, September 28, 1865.
- Colonel John A. Foster, 17th New York Volunteers, for meritorious services, September 28, 1865.
- Colonel George C. Ginty, 47th Wisconsin Volunteers, for meritorious services, September 28, 1865.
- Colonel Thomas S. Mather, 2d Illinois light artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, September 28, 1865.
- Colonel Thomas Ingraham, 38th Massachusetts Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, October 2, 1865.
- Colonel Henry A. Frink, 186th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, October 4, 1865.
- Colonel William S. Abert, 3d Massachusetts heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel J. F. Boyd, U. S. V., and Chief Quartermaster Army of the Ohio, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel S. Lockwood Brown, U. S. V., and Chief of 5th Division, Quartermaster-General's Office, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel James T. Conklin, U. S. V., and Chief Quartermaster Army of Tennessee, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel B. Rush Cowen, Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services while acting as Adjutant-General of the State of Ohio, in organizing, equipping and forwarding to the field the troops known as the Ohio National Guards, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Colonel J. C. Edmonds, 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel J. Eaton, Jr., 63d U. S. C. T., for valuable services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Horatio G. Gibson, 2d Ohio heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Nathan Goff, Jr., 37th U. S. C. T., for long and faithful services and gallant conduct in the field, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel O. H. Hart, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John H. Holman, 1st U. S. C. T., for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Charles T. Hotchkiss, 89th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel E. S. Holloway, 41st Ohio Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel James R. Huginin, U. S. V., and Major 12th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, 12th Indiana cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel D. J. Kiely, 2d Louisiana cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel George N. Morgan, 2d Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Samuel R. Mott, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 57th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Andrew J. Mackay, U. S. V., and Chief Quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel John S. Platner, 1st New York Veteran cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Robert N. Pearson, 31st Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel S. A. Porter, 123d U. S. C. T., for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel George V. Rutherford, U. S. V., and Chief of Eighth division Quartermaster-General's Office, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel G. A. Smith, 135th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Samuel P. Spear, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, for great personal gallantry at Darbytown, near Richmond, Va., March 13, 1865.
- Colonel J. Hale Sypher, 11th U. S. colored artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Jacob E. Taylor, 188th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Colonel A. J. Warner, 17th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel John Woolley, U. S. V., and Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Indiana cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel George D. Wise, U. S. V., and Chief of Third division Quartermaster-General's Office, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865.

NAVAL REGISTER.

AUGUSTA, side-wheel, at Washington, is prepared to receive her officers and crew.

ALONGQUIN, side-wheel, has been turned over to the Navy Yard at New York, where her stores are being landed. Her officers are to be detached and crew transferred.

CHATTANOOGA.—Preparing at Philadelphia for a seventy-two hours' trial at sea, in accordance with the stipulations of the contract under which her machinery was constructed.

DE SOTO, side-wheel, Captain Wm. M. Walker, ordered from New York to Hampton Roads, where she will meet the *Miantonomoh*, and accompany her on a trial trip at sea, and to New York.

FLORIDA, side-wheel, Commander H. Rolando, sailed from Washington, on the 16th inst., for Aspinwall, to relieve the *James Adger*. She will touch at Havana for a few days.

Two ship.—A correspondent writes to us from Lisbon, under date of February 15th: "We arrived here about two weeks ago from Gibraltar, and will probably remain some months. While at Gibraltar, we received unexpected courtesies from the officers of the garrison, being banqueted and entertained with a degree of cordiality that we were hardly prepared for, but, nevertheless, fully appreciated. The *Colorado*, *Ticonderoga*, *Canandaigua*, and *Kearsarge*, as well as ourselves, have been here for the past two weeks, but they will all sail to-day, leaving us here. The *Colorado* goes to Nice, the *Ticonderoga* to the eastern limits of the Mediterranean, the *Canandaigua* to English and Irish ports, and the *Kearsarge* to the coast of Africa and Cape de Verdes. The grand concluding festivities of the carnival season have just been terminated here, and the soirees, ball masques, etc., are over.

J. C. KUNN, bark, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander E. F. Devens.—Loading with horses at New York for St. Paul de Loando, the present depot on the coast of Africa for the European and Brazil Squadrons.

LANCASTER, screw, 23, flagship of the Pacific Squadron.—A correspondent writes us under date of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, January 28th: "We sail from here next week for Mare Island Navy Yard for repairs."

MASSACHUSETTS, side-wheel, sail from New York on the 23d inst., for the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons.

MIANTONOMOH, Commander D. Ammen, has been ordered from Washington to New York. Will be accompanied from Hampton Roads by the *De Soto*, and will make a trial at sea for three or four days.

MASSACHUSETTS, side-wheel, will be ready to sail from New York on the 23d inst., on a supply trip to the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons.

PENSACOLA, screw, arrived at Norfolk from Baltimore on the 16th inst. She is on the way to New York.

SUPPLY, storeship, is about prepared to sail for the East Indies from New York.

WINOOSKI, side-wheel, Commander G. H. Cooper, at Philadelphia awaiting further orders.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given for the reduction of the Gulf Squadron to one-half its present number of vessels, by May next.

The U. S. steamer *Don* has sailed from Hampton Roads for Annapolis, Md. Her object in going thither is to take on board a number of midshipmen, who have been assigned to duty in the West India Squadron.

THOMAS PARKER deserted from the *Vandalia*, at the Portsmouth Yard, April 1, 1866, leaving eight hundred dollars on board the vessel in the paymaster's hands. He was arrested on Monday in the cars at Hampton, by Marshal Kent and officer Johnson. He was once returned to the *Vandalia*.

The Board of Naval Surgeons ordered to convene at the Naval Hospital at New York on the 12th inst. consists of the following officers: Surgeon James C. Palmer, President; Surgeons William Green and John Y. Taylor, members, and Passed Assistant Surgeon T. C. Walton, Recorder. The Board ordered to convene at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, under the same order, consists of Surgeon Johnathan Folby as President, Surgeons Joseph Wilson and William Lowber, members, and Surgeon T. J. Turner as Recorder. The Board at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea consists of Surgeon Edward Gilchrist as President, Surgeons A. Scriver and S. F. Cone, members; the junior member acting as Recorder.

MATTERS are quite brisk at the Charlestown Yard just now, and the work on the vessels in process of building and repair is being rapidly pushed forward. The vessels now building are as follows: *Ammonoosuc*, *Pompanoosuc*, *Fortune*, *Quinsigamond*, *Guerriere*, *Virginia*, *Keewadin*, *Leyden*, *Manitou*, *Mayflower*, *Nantasket*, and *Palos*. The first two vessels named are nearly ready for launching, and several of the other vessels mentioned are in an advanced state of completion. The *Ashuelot*, *Franklin* and *Standish* (new vessels) are fitting out for service, while the *Mohican*, *Richmond*, *Sacramento*, *Seminole*, *Osceola* and *Tahoma* are being thoroughly refitted and repaired. The vessels laid up in ordinary are the iron-clads *Agamemnon*, *Shawnee* and *Wassuc*, and the steamers *Niagara*, *Pontanoosuc*, *Trefoil* and *Wabash*.

The following additional prizes are now ready for payment at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and will be taken up and paid in the following order: The prizes *Stag* and *Charlotte*, captured by the U. S. steamers *Maratanza*, *Wilderness*, *Nansmond*, *Picket Launch No. 6*, *A. D. Vance* and *Monticello*; the prize *Julia*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Tioga*; the prize *Cornubia*, captured by the U. S. steamers *Daylight*, *Nippon* and *James Adger*; the prize *David Crockett*, captured by the U. S. steamers *American Flag*, *Canandaigua* and *Flambeau*. Business in the prize money division office has been materially retarded by reason of a report called for by the House Naval Committee, upon which nearly the whole force of the office has been engaged for the past month. This report is now so far completed as to allow the current business to resume its wonted channel.

Ms. Washburne, on the 9th, laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, inclosing a letter from Messrs. Chas. Brewer & Co., of Boston, relating to a bill of a Hawaiian vessel for services in carrying American seamen. It appears that the memorable "sixty-eight"—belonging to various American vessels burned by the pirate *Shenandoah*—were landed on the Ascension Islands, without any provision for their support, and were found in a destitute condition by the *Barane*, and taken to Honolulu. The bill is for

\$3,580 in gold, and is certified to by the United States Consul at that port, who says that the seamen reached there on the 18th of November last in a state of great destitution. He considers the charge a very reasonable one. The Secretary thinks it should be promptly paid; but as he has no funds at his command for doing so, he asks a special appropriation from Congress. The matter has been referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On Thursday of last week, says the *Baltimore American*, the inhabitants of Annapolis were stirred from their wonted quiet by the visit officially made of the Governor of Maryland to the Naval Academy, and his reception there by Rear-Admiral Porter, and the numerous interesting incidents accompanying the ceremonies of the occasion. Upon the entrance of the Governor and his suite upon the grounds of the Naval Academy the Marine Corps and the midshipmen were found drawn up in line. The customary salutations from the corps, by peals of artillery and inspiring music, honored their arrival. Admiral Porter, sustained by his staff, advanced and suitably acknowledged the presence of the Governor and his suite. A review was then had of the midshipmen, whose proficiency in their mechanical command of the workings of a vessel and the various parts of the rigging, was further manifested by their execution of the simple command, "Strip the ship!" In the performance of this duty there was presented an attractive and exciting scene, as the youthful forms of the midshipmen almost covered the vessel, from the deck to the loftiest rigging and spar. Upon the approach of darkness a sumptuous entertainment was provided by the Admiral at his headquarters for his assembled guests, which concluded the happy ceremonies of the day.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—In obedience to General Orders No. 1, from brigade headquarters, the officers of this brigade assembled at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment for drill, on the evening of the 15th inst. Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding the brigade, conducted the drill, assisted by his staff, all of whom were present. The movements were in the second part of the evolutions of a brigade. The line was composed of four skeleton battalions, each battalion being composed of four skeleton companies in single rank. The officers of the Fourth regiment, Colonel H. D. Hull commanding, were on the right, the officers of the Seventy-ninth being consolidated with them for the purpose of forming a battalion. The officers of the Eleventh were next in line, under command of Colonel J. Maidhof—Lieutenant-Colonel Lux and the Major being also present. The officers of this regiment turned out in larger numbers than those of any other regiment of the brigade. The Twenty-second regiment was third in line, Colonel J. F. Cox being in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Post assisting him. The fourth and left battalion was composed of the officers of the Sixty-ninth and Ninety-fifth regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank McElroy. The General gave his commands in a clear and concise manner, and used his staff to see that the movements were properly executed. In too many instances officers on the staffs of general officers of the National Guard think it is entirely unnecessary for them to know anything about the formation of a line or the movements of troops, provided they can make a good appearance on horseback. Captain Brown, of the General's staff, showed himself to be an efficient and competent staff officer, although in this connection we must not omit to mention Major Taylor, the brigade inspector, who also assisted in carrying out the General's orders. In closing column by division on first division first battalion right in front, each of the colonels should play his battalion from a halt in rear of its right division, which, in each battalion, except the one on the right, will, pending the execution of the movement, stand faced to the flank. Each battalion thus formed in mass will, at the command of the colonel, put itself in march, directing itself to the rear toward its point of entrance into the general column. Again, in the deployment of column after the line has been formed of columns of battalion closed in mass, each battalion should be deployed according to the principles laid down in par. 555, *et seq.*, School of the Battalion. The movement was correctly performed by all except the left battalion. The advance in line, and in fact all the evolutions during the drill, were very well executed. If the regimental officers will make a proper use of the instructions they have received, the field day of the Fourth brigade will be one well worth witnessing. General Aspinwall, although the latest commissioned general officer in our State, has a thorough appreciation of the duties of his position, and is determined to spare no effort to put his brigade in good condition.

PARADE ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The birthday of Ireland's patron saint was celebrated this year by the parade of four of the Militia infantry regiments, several detached companies of infantry and cavalry, and a host of civic societies. But although these latter paraded with full ranks, it is not in our province to speak of them. The military portion of the procession was under the command of Colonel McMahon, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., late Brevet Major-General, U. S. V. The line was formed on East Broadway, and, having broke into column, took up the following line of march: Down East Broadway and Chatham street to the east gate of the Park, where the procession passed in review before the Mayor and Common Council; thence up Broadway to Fourteenth street, passing around Washington's statue; down Fourteenth street to Eighth avenue, up Eighth avenue to Twenty-third street, across Twenty-third street to First avenue, down First avenue to Eighth street, up Eighth street to Cooper In titute, where it was dismissed. At twelve and a half o'clock a gun was discharged as the signal for the starting of the procession, the head of which was composed as follows:

General M. T. McMahon, and staff.
Brigade Lance (Sixty-ninth troop), Captain Hare.
Sixty-Ninth Regiment National Guard, Major Thomas Clark commanding.
Seventy-seventh Regiment National Guard, Colonel Thomas Lynch commanding.
Ninety-fifth Regiment National Guard, Colonel Frank McElroy commanding.
Phoenix Zouaves.
Ninety-ninth Regiment National Guard, Lieutenant-Colonel Downing commanding.
Battery F, First Artillery, National Guard, two sections, Captain Carter commanding.
Seventieth Cavalry, National Guard, troop C, Captain McCarthy commanding.
First Cavalry, National Guard, consisting of companies H and D, Colonel D. C. McInturn, and staff.
Dungannon Volunteers of '82.

The head of the column, preceded by the Broadway squad of policemen, reached the Park at five minutes to one o'clock. Each regiment was accompanied by their band and drum corps. In passing in review the men marched well, but we think their general appearance was not up to standard. The Irish are strictly a martial

people and always make good soldiers when properly organized and drilled. The Sixty-ninth was commanded by Major Thomas Clark, and made the best appearance of any of the regiments paraded, although two of the companies were without overcoats. Colonel McMahon has not yet received his commission or assumed formal command. We expect, however, that under his management the Sixty-ninth will soon be well up in both appearance and drill. There were some 350 men in line. The Seventy-seventh was commanded by Colonel Thomas Lynch, and numbered some 200 men. This regiment presented a very uneven appearance, the companies not being equalized. It is very odd that an officer can be found who is deemed competent to command a regiment, and yet who will parade without equalizing his companies. The Ninety-fifth was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Frank McElroy, and we confess we were surprised to find that the companies in this regiment also were not equalized. This regiment paraded over 250 men. The Phoenix Zouaves, who preceded the Ninety-ninth Regiment, made a very indifferent appearance, their uniform generally being in very poor order as to cleanliness. It was supposed that Colonel John O'Mahony, H. C. F. B., would be in command of his regiment, the Ninety-ninth, but the Colonel pleaded business as an excuse, and Lieutenant-Colonel Downing was in command. This regiment made a good appearance, numbering about 300 musketeers. A section of battery F, First Regiment Artillery, came next, commanded by Captain Carter. This section fired a salute while the military portion of the procession was passing through the Park. Cavalry Troop C, Seventieth Regiment, Captain McCarthy, made a very indifferent appearance. The men were formed in single rank, five men forming in a rank, and having the appearance of a column of sections. Companies H and D, of the First Cavalry, also paraded under the command of Colonel D. C. McInturn. We noticed also a company who styled themselves Dungannon Volunteers of '82, but as their dress was that of a target company rather than an organization of the National Guard, we will not speak further of their appearance. In another portion of the procession we noticed a company of the Second Regiment in column of platoons, which made a very good appearance. We have seen so many fine companies of soldiers, all of whom were Irish, and know so well what fine soldiers the Irish make, that we are not disposed to flatter them when they make only an indifferent appearance.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO C. S. GRAFULLA.—A complimentary concert was given to C. S. Gruffulla, the leader of the Seventh regiment band, at the regimental armory, on the evening of the 17th inst. The concert was held in the large drill room, which was filled with a numerous and brilliant audience of the friends of the band and regiment. The programme consisted of twelve pieces, which were rendered with that care and precision for which the band of the Seventh is so noted. The second piece, "Let me Dream my Life Away," a ballad by Millard; No. 8, "Der Windfang" gallop; and No. 9, "Beauties of the Opera," selections, including parts of the ever-popular "Crispino e la Comare," were very enthusiastically received. The Seventh Regiment Galop, and the Quickstep dedicated to Colonel Emmons Clark, were also much admired. The concert was closed by "Auld Lang Syne." The band was in full force, and showed great faithfulness and taste in the rendering of all the pieces they played, whether military, operatic, or ballad. The concert was a thorough success, and a very fitting close to the series of popular musical entertainments which the Gruffulla has given the public during the past five seasons.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Company G, of this regiment, Captain C. Knipschild commanding, was mustered and inspected by Brigade-Major B. S. Church, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at the armory of the regiment. The muster-in of this company completes the organization of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Bernet will drill the right wing, composed of Companies A, D, H, C and B, on Friday, the 23d inst., at the armory of the First regiment artillery, corner of White and Elm streets.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of the right wing of this regiment was held at the armory, Seventh Avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on the evening of the 19th inst. This regiment is composed at present of seven companies, three of which were drilled on Monday evening, and four on Wednesday. Lieutenant-Colonel Gould Thorp conducted the drill of the right wing, assisted by Major Ferguson and the regimental adjutant. The three companies composing this wing were divided for the purposes of drill into six platoons. The regiment made a very handsome appearance, and evinced a precision in drill and steadiness in the ranks which were far ahead of many older organizations. This was doubtless due to the veterans who form the larger portion of this regiment. Quite a number of the men, however, wore their fox caps without the turban, which is a part of their uniform, and should not be omitted. The manual of arms was very creditably executed. We were very much pleased to notice that the sergeants had evidently been selected with reference to their proficiency and soldierly qualities. This is just as it should be, for good non-commissioned officers, properly supported, make good companies. The officers appeared to be generally well instructed in their duties, and the Sergeant-Major is a good example of what a non-commissioned staff officer should be. We noticed that when the battalion was broken from line into column some of the officers seemed at a loss whether to dress their companies to the right or left. The captain commanding the second division was in error several times on this point. When the column is formed right in front the dressing should be to the left, and when the left is in front to the right. In giving the command for the deployment of the column, the Lieutenant-Colonel transposed the order of the words of command, which should be: "On the first division deploy column;" and not "Deploy column on the first division." In posting markers for the deployment of a column, deployed on the first division, right in front, the guide on the left of the first subdivision should face toward the guide on the right of that division. If it is desired to change the direction of a column closed in mass, while on the march, by wheeling it to the right or left, the command is given by the colonel: "Battalion right (or left) wheel," etc. A column at half distance, right in front, is counter-marched by facing it to the right and filing to the left. It is when the column is closed in mass that the battalion is faced to the right and left. Colonel Thorp and the officers generally gave their orders in a clear and distinct manner. The drill as a whole was a very good one, the evolutions being performed in a manner creditable to both officers and men.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill and promenade concert of this regiment took place on the evening of the 20th inst., at the State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue. The crowd of spectators assembled was so great as to greatly interfere with the evolutions of the regiment. The band, which was in attendance, made a very good appearance, as also the drum corps. The regiment looked very well, but we have seen them drill much better than they did on Tuesday evening. In receiving the colors the Colonel should be at a distance of six paces, and in front of the centre of the battalion. The color guard did not appear to have been previously selected, as when it

X.—Paragraph 1115, Revised Army Regulations, is still in force. The appointment of officers in the Regular Service is made irrespective of the number of men in the regiment. An officer is first appointed, and then assigned to a company.

REBELS IN MEXICO.

A correspondent, writing from the City of Mexico, gives some facts in regard to late Rebel officers now sojourning in Mexico:

General JOE SHELBY arrived in this city last week from Cordova. General SLAUGHTER was brought to an account for cotton speculations on the Rio Grande, by Colonel M. O. GREEN, Major HUNTER and Major GRAY, parties just arrived overland from the frontier, with their families. Since this public announcement of the General's frauds on the frontier of Texas, other truths have come to light, and BEE and DUFF and BROADWELL, Chief of Cotton Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Department, have also been exposed. General SLAUGHTER represented himself as penniless when he arrived here. Since the poor Confederates who found their way here have gone one by one, scattered in their exile thousands of miles apart, General SLAUGHTER has formed a partnership with Captain PRICE and Wm. PUSCH, and, with a capital all paid in, this firm is erecting two steam saw-mills between Cordova and Protrero. The General has signified his intention to abandon Mexico and reenter the United States service.

General HINDMAN occupies a pleasant home near the Alameda, and though he lives in Mexico he is a quiet citizen, and does not join in any of the revellings of those Yankee haters. General EARLY, more bitter than all, is at present at the Gran Sociedad Hotel. The old man is bent down with duty, liquor or age, and spares no North American in his bitterness and exile. MAGRUDER is on a visit at Cordova.

MAURY is here. Failing in obtaining land, or the \$2,000,000 for emigration purposes from MAXIMILIAN, he now offers land up in Tamaulipas to settlers. D. J. O. FORNS, an Englishman, owns twenty-five square leagues, and offers it to immigrants through MAURY's Bureau.

Governor W. H. ALLEN, who is very poor, still edits the *Mexican Times*. He often repeats this assertion that "Marshal BAZAINE is the greatest soldier on the Continent." He is a soldier, or was once, under General LEE, and we suppose he fought so far away from the gallant chieftain that he learned little of his ability. Mr. ALLEN suffers much from his wound, and those must take into consideration this fact who happen to read his *Times* when they see the sudden outbursts against "Beast BUTLER" and all other Yankees.

MAURY is allotted \$6,000 a year, and MAGRUDER \$3,000 by the Imperial Government. Ex-Governor TOM REYNOLDS is a clerk with MAGRUDER, as also is BROADWELL. HARDEMAN lives on San Juan Letran near MAURY.

THE active revenue cutter *Miami*, Captain DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, has again rendered valuable service to private property as well as to the Government, having in one day rescued two vessels from a very perilous position beside effecting a valuable and important seizure of a brig engaged in smuggling large quantities of cigars, tobacco, linen, etc., from Cuba to Boston. The facts are as follows: On Saturday last, while the *Miami* was proceeding to sea, from Newport, a bark and brig were discovered by her, ashore on the rocks at "Castle Hill," and signals of distress flying. The *Miami* immediately proceeded to her assistance, and found that on beating out of the harbor they came in contact with each other, and both drifted on the rocks. They proved to be the British bark *Queen of the Fleet*, of Yarmouth, from Providence to St. John, N. B., from Newport, in ballast, and the British brig *Crocus*, of and for St. John, N. B., from Newport, in ballast. The brig had her foretopmast and all her head sails carried away, while the bark had lost her headstays and backropes. Hawsers were run out from the *Miami* to the *Queen of the Fleet*, and, after losing one she succeeded in getting her afloat, but found her so much disabled that she was compelled to tow her back to Newport at once. The *Miami* returned to Castle Hill as quickly as possible, and, after a great deal of difficulty, succeeded in getting the *Crocus* clear also, and, as she was not greatly damaged, she proceeded on her voyage.

Had the *Miami* not been near at the time, both vessels would have "bilged" and probably gone to pieces, as before the rescue of the bark was effected a strong gale had sprung up from W. N. W. Any one familiar with the place on which the vessel drifted will be able to form an idea of the perilous position in which they were placed.

After casting off from the brig, the *Miami* steered S. and W., and when near Point Judith saw a brig standing N. E. She ran toward her and found her to be the brig *Redmond*, from Cuba, BOYLE master, bound to Boston via Newport, with a cargo of molasses. From her suspicious movements, Captain TOMPKINS, of the *Miami*, thought there was something in the wind, and determined to board her, but as it was blowing too hard to lower a boat, he desired the captain of the *Redmond* to run into Newport, which was done. On examining the brig, large quantities of cigars, tobacco, sugar, and linen were found on board. No such articles being entered on

the manifest, possession was at once taken of her and the case reported to the Collector of Customs at Newport. This contraband trade is extensively carried on by vessels sailing between the West Indies and the United States, but could easily be broken up by a few active revenue steamers like the *Miami*, which has made several seizures during the past Winter, and saved quite a number of vessels from destruction.

A LETTER received from the Dry Tortugas, on the Florida coast, dated the 25th of last month, says that EDWARD SPANGLER and ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN have been all that could be desired as regards correct deportment since their incarceration. SPANGLER has earnestly and industriously labored in the carpenter shop; has never been subject to reprimand in any shape; and, though once or twice indisposed and under treatment in the hospital has in each instance returned to duty before required by regular discharge. He is well, and manifests a desire to serve out his sentence with patience. They are all well cared for, and are represented to be more comfortable and enjoying better health, probably, than if confined in an ordinary penitentiary. Irons were put upon all the State prisoners, four in number, solely on account of the attempt made by MUDD to escape. The irons have now been removed, and all liberty consistent with proper prison discipline is allowed them.

On Saturday evening last a young man, respectably clad, called at the residence of Secretary McCULLOCH, and requested a private interview, which was granted. He then stated that he had served during the war as a private in the Union Army, and, through a mistake made by a paymaster, he had been overpaid the sum of \$393 at one payment. The matter having troubled his conscience for some time past, he was finally induced to call upon the Secretary and return the amount. He handed Mr. McCULLOCH \$200, which he said was all he had at present, but that he would be able in a short time to make up the balance.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the new publications of Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD, of Boston, entitled, "The Army and Navy Series." Although not pretending to be a history of the late Rebellion, they give many vivid pictures of our trials and triumphs by land and sea. To the young, these books will be especially interesting.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world.

They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

21 Park Row, New York.

AGUA de MAGNOLIA

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.

It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.

It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.

It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.

It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.

It cures mosquito bites and stings of insects.

It contains no material injurious to the skin.

Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,

Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

PHELPS, JEWETT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CABINET FURNITURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Consisting of

PARLOR, RECEPTION, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, CHAMBER, AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

They invite the attention of their friends and the public to a critical examination of their stock, one of the

Largest and Best Assorted in the City, at Nos. 264 and 266 CANAL STREET, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW BOOK.

NOW READY.—Get the best, from official sources. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS of GRANT and SHERMAN. By the popular Historian, J. T. HEADLEY, Author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c. Complete in one Vol. Handsomely illustrated.

The most complete work on the subject.

One of the most popular books on the War.

Grant and Sherman have found a popular Historian in the Hon. J. T. Headley.

Active Agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address

E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 139 Grand st., N. Y.

L. BROWN & CO.,

LATE SOMERS, BROWN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Collectors of

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,

No. 2 PARK PLACE, Broadway Bank Building,

NEW YORK.

Correspondents in Washington,

J. W. FISHER & CO., 478 14th st.

Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the Second Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

THE "GREAT REBELLION" SERIES.

ARMY AND NAVY STORIES.

I. THE SOLDIER BOY; or, Tom Somers in the Army. 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated. Price, \$1 50.

II. THE SAILOR BOY; or, Jack Somers in the Army. 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated. Price, \$1 50.

III. THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT; or, Adventures of an Army Officer. 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated. Price, \$1 50.

IV. THE YANKEE MIDDY; or, Adventures of a Naval Officer. 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated. Price, \$1 50.

V. FIGHTING JOE; or, The Fortunes of a Staff Officer. 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated. Price, \$1 50.

VI. "BRAVE OLD SALT;" or, Life on the Quarter Deck. 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated. In press.

WOODVILLE STORIES. By Oliver Optic. 6 vols. Each handsomely illustrated. Price, \$1 25. Complete.

RICH AND HUMBLE, WORK AND WIN, IN SCHOOL AND OUT, HOPE AND HAVE, in preparation.

WATCH AND WAIT, HASTE AND WASTE, in preparation.

Each story complete in itself.

OLIVER OPTIC'S "BOAT CLUB" SERIES. 6 vols. Handsomely illustrated. Price, \$1 25 per vol.

OLIVER OPTIC'S RIVERDALE STORIES. 6 vols. Handsomely illustrated. 45 cents per vol.

OLIVER OPTIC'S FLORE LEE STORIES. 6 vols. Handsomely illustrated. 45 cents per vol.

Complete descriptive lists of our publications sent by mail on application. Any of our publications sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, 149 Washington St., Boston.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS in the original TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It is the oldest, largest and safest accident insurance company in the country. New York office—160 FULTON ST.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,

192 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

BENET'S MILITARY LAW. A Treatise on Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet. 1 vol. 8vo, new edition, law sheep. \$4 50.

BRUNNOW'S SPHERICAL ASTRONOMY. Translated by the author from the second German edition. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth. \$6 50.

PARKER'S NAVAL HOWITZER AFLOAT. By Captain Foxhall A. Parker, Commander U. S. Navy. 1 vol. 8vo, with Illustrations, cloth. \$4 00.

UNITED STATES NAVAL REGISTER, 1866. 8vo, paper, \$2 00.

BURGH'S MODERN MARINE ENGINEERING.

Applied to Paddle and Screw Propulsion. By N. P. Burgh, Engineer.

To be published by subscription, in fifteen parts, demy quarto, price \$1 50 each part. (Part One now ready, and the remainder to follow monthly.)

The complete work will comprise 300 pages of letterpress matter, illustrated by THIRTY HIGHLY-FINISHED COLORED PLATES of Engines, &c., contributed by the most eminent firms in England and Scotland. Numerous clean wood cuts will be interspersed in order to assist the student, as well as to refresh the memory of the learned.

FRANCIS ON THE STRENGTH OF CAST-IRON

PILLARS, with Tables for the use of Engineers, Architects and Builders. By James B. Francis, Chief Engineer. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth. \$2 00.

SWEET'S SPECIAL REPORT ON COAL, showing

its distribution, classification and cost delivered over different routes to various points in the State of New York and the PRINCIPLE CITIES on the ATLANTIC COAST. By S. H. Sweet, late Deputy Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New York. 1 vol. 8vo, with maps, cloth. \$3 00.

WHITNEY'S SILVER MINING REGIONS OF

COLORADO, with some account of the different processes now being introduced for working the gold ores of that Territory. By J. F. Whitney. 12mo, paper. 25 cents.

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE

UNITED STATES. From the latest surveys. By A. Lindenkohl. Folded 8vo. \$1 00.

MILITARY MEASURES OF THE UNITED

STATES CONGRESS, 1861-'65. By Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Paper, 8vo. 50 cents.

BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS, VA. By Major-General G. K. Warren. Paper, 8vo, with map. 50 cents.

EULOGIES IN MEMORY of Brigadier-General Jas. S. Wadsworth and Colonel Peter A. Porter, before the "Century Association." Tinted paper, 8vo. \$1 00.

. Copies of any of the above works sent free by mail on receipt of price.

IN PRESS.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF VIRGINIA (Chancellorsville), embracing the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, from the Battle of Fredericksburg to the Death of Lieutenant-General S. J. Jackson. By Jed. Hotchkiss and William Allan. 1 vol. 8vo, illustrated with Maps and Portrait of S. J. Jackson.

ELECTRO-BALLISTIC MACHINES, and the Schultz Chronoscope. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet. 1 vol. 4to, illustrated.

POOK'S METHOD OF COMPARING THE LINES AND DRAUGHTING VESSELS propelled by sail or steam, including a chapter on Laying-off on the Mold-Loft Floor. By Samuel M. Pook, Naval Constructor. 1 vol. 8vo, with illustrations.

LUCE'S SEAMANSHIP. Compiled from various authorities, and illustrated with numerous original and selected designs. For the use of the United States Naval Academy. By S. B. Luce, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N. Second edition, revised and improved. 1 vol. royal octavo.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS. Containing a Descriptive Account of the Construction of the Works, and also Reports on the Brooklyn, Hartford, Belleville, and Cambridge Pumping Engines. With 60 plates. 1 vol. folio.

WHERE I CAN INSURE,
WHAT I CAN INSURE AGAINST,
AND
WHAT IT WILL COST ME.

I CAN INSURE IN THE
NATIONAL LIFE
AND
TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Opposite City Hall Park.
EDWARD A. JONES, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION.
AGAINST EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENTS
that can happen to me on Sea or Land.

I can insure my Life on the purely Mutual Plan either by an Endowment, or a Life Policy, or a Ten-Year Non-Forfeiture Policy.

\$25 secures a General Accident Policy for \$5,000, with a Weekly Compensation of \$25.

\$10 secures a Marine Policy for \$10,000 for a voyage to any European port, covering loss of life at sea from accident.

\$167 35 per annum secures an Endowment Policy of \$5,000, with profits payable at the age of 50, or at death to a person 25 years of age.

\$96 90 per annum secures a Life Policy of \$5,000, with profits, to a person 25 years of age. A Loan of one-third of the Premium, or Life, or Endowment Policy, will be given, if required, without note.

POLICIES ISSUED AT ONCE.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED for General Accident Policies.

W. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres. **ASHER S. MILLS, Sec.**
THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAIL ROAD.
1865: ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS, 1865:
Commencing Monday, November 6, 1865.

GOING NORTH.
Trains leave Twenty-Sixth Street.

8 15 a. m. Mail Train for Chatham, stopping at all stations.

9 45 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

11 00 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train.

2 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

4 00 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train.

4 10 p. m. Pawling Train, stopping at all stations.

5 00 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

6 40 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

5 30 p. m. William's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

GOING SOUTH.
Passengers Landed at Twenty-Sixth Street.

5 30 a. m. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6 30 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

8 45 a. m. Pawling Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, Scarsdale, Bronxville, William's Bridge, Fordham and Mott Haven.

9 00 a. m. Mail Train, from Chatham, stopping at all stations.

8 10 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

11 30 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

Troy 9 30 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hillsdale, Millerton, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewsters, Croton Falls and White Plains, and at Kinderhook for New York passengers.

4 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

Troy 3 10 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hillsdale, Millerton, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewsters, Croton Falls, Bedford, White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New York passengers.

N. B.—Tickets and Baggage Checks for Harlem to Hudson River Road good over either Road.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Eng'r and Gen'l Supt.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon on the third day of April, 1866, Four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4,499) barrels Navy Powders.

These powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels, purchasers to furnish barrels, into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed, the powders will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS at the NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 12th day of April, 1866, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., One hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds Navy Powders, as follows:

131,600 pounds Cannon powder.
29,219 pounds Rifle powder.
25,150 pounds Musket powder.
These powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed; the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the powders sooner.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

FOR 1866.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS
ARE UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. For sale by Lord & Taylor, Arnold, Constable & Co., Strang & Adriance, R. H. Macy, Elger's, and other FIRST-CLASS STORES. Manufactured by WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS
in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It insures against all kinds of accidents, and its benefits are received by all classes of men.

DR. SHERWOOD, 545 BROADWAY,
Has the only radical cure Trusses for the different kinds of hernia, because the only one that can be worn in bed; and the easiest Spring Truss to be found. The best Supporters for the abdomen, the uterus, and the rectum. Also, the best Suspensory Bandage the world ever saw, and, also, Ladies' Monthly Bandages, and a sure cure for flour albus (whites) Lady in attendance.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS
in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It is a paid-up capital of half a million, and a cash surplus of over a hundred thousand, to pay losses.

THE HORACE WATERS Grand,
Square and Upright PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS and CABINET ORGANS. Wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from \$50 to \$225. Factory and warehouse, 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

THE STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
The best and only reliable ones in use. Manufactured only by the Patentees,
PHILAN & COLLENDER,
63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby-st., New York.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS
in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It has issued nearly forty thousand policies, and paid over one thousand losses.

ARMY BADGES, MASONIC EMBLEMS, &c.
B. T. HAYWARD;
NO. 208 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Room No. 1, up stairs.

I will send a BEAUTIFUL GOLD ENAMELED CORPS BADGE, for either Corps or Division of the late Army, for \$150; or a SOLID COIN SILVER BADGE, for \$1; or a MINIATURE RANK PIN, for \$2.

I will send a SOLID GOLD MASONIC PIN for \$2, Beautifully Enameled, or KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S PIN, New Design, for \$4, together with my Wholesale Illustrated Circular.

WARNOCK & CO.,
ARMY AND NAVY
HATS, CAPS,
EQUIPMENTS, and
EMBROIDERIES
per Regulation.
A choice assortment of ladies' fine furs.
Nicholas Hotel, 519 BROADWAY, New York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations
of the Thigh, Knee-joints, Leg and Ankle-joints, (Syme's). Apparatus for Excisions of the Arm. Soldiers and Marines furnished by appointment of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army. By
E. D. HUDSON, M.D.,
Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

B. B. MERRILL,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
No. 8 Astor House, New York.
A full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Military Uniforms, &c.

JOHN SLATER,
BOOT MAKER
2 CORTLANDT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
FINE DRESS BOOTS and SHOES, Military Boots and Shoes of every style, of the best quality, at reasonable prices.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS
in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It has paid over one hundred thousand dollars to holders of its policies and tickets, including \$73,500 to twenty-five policy holders, for \$460 in premiums.

ROGERS' FRAGRANT
ODONTOLINE
FOR THE TEETH.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS, FANCY GOODS DEALERS AND PERFUMERS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
Among the valuable matter contained in these volumes and in the weekly issues of the JOURNAL may be named:

1. A weekly record of Military Movements throughout the field of war.

2. The Official Reports of Army and Navy Commanders, and of Government Departments and Bureaus.

3. A full Gazette of Changes in the personnel of the Army and Navy.

4. Notices of new inventions relating to the art of war.

5. Full and constant correspondence from the ablest officers of the two services on the professional questions of the hour; suggestions of changes and improvements; discussions of military subjects.

6. An extended and thorough discussion of the iron-clad question, with the official reports thereon.

7. Editorial criticisms and observations, and criticisms on current literature.

8. Notices of the progress in military science in foreign countries; of foreign military literature, invention, administration.

9. Instructions to correspondents in tactical matters.

10. In fine, a complete record of everything relating to the late war and to the general progress of military science.

The Indexes to these Volumes, embracing references to over three thousand articles, are carefully prepared, and add greatly to the value of the work.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL obviously enjoys facilities for accurate information, not only of events in the late campaigns, but also of the spirit and opinions of the Army, which no other newspaper could be expected to obtain. It has therefore been able to give to its weekly record of military movements something of the dignity and verity of history.

In its department of Correspondence, as well as in its Editorial pages, many ideas have been first suggested which have since become laws or usages to the benefit of the Army and Navy.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is published weekly, at \$3 a year. Single copies may be obtained of news-men generally.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
From the Boston Transcript.

It is impossible to run the eye over the pages of this volume, now that the events of its records and discussions have passed into history, without being struck with the sagacity, ability, wisdom, and moderation with which it has been conducted. Its accounts of movements and battles can be read now with satisfaction, as they were at the time the best informed, most intelligent, and most trustworthy statements which appeared in the newspapers of the country. The Edinburgh Review, in the only article published abroad in which justice was done to our great generals, based its judgments chiefly on facts furnished by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. While it is not devoted to the interest of the class it most especially represents in opposition to the interests of the whole nation, it is the best organ which that class has ever had in this country, both in respect to fullness and accuracy of information, and comprehensiveness of judgment.

From the Edinburgh Review.
(The following is an extract from the article referred to in the above notice of the Boston Transcript.)

The year has closed upon a series of operations so vast in design and so interesting in detail that it may be broadly asserted that modern warfare affords none more profitable as a study, when viewed with due reference to the conditions of the struggle; and the main particulars are already made known to the world through reports, public and private, as vasty superior in accuracy and clearness to the wild extravagances which filled the American journals of three years since, as Wellington's dispatches to Napoleon's bulletins. The New York weekly paper named at the head of this article, THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has alone more honest and painstaking information as to the current campaigns than the whole press of North and South contained in the days of Pope and McClellan.

From the Allgemeine Militar Zeitung (of Darmstadt), Germany.
We know of no military paper which surpasses the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in comprehensive range of subjects. It cannot be said that the knowledge, the views, the talent for presenting opinions and facts displayed in its columns are surpassed in any European military paper. We particularly prize this journal because it gives us a direct view of American military affairs, which hitherto we have been compelled to regard through the partisan spectacles of French and English writers.

From the Baltimore American.
Serving most essentially the interest of the ARMY AND NAVY, it should be in the hands of every officer, providing him with official data which he can in no other way so readily and promptly obtain, and spreading before him, from the best sources, the most recent information upon all subjects relating to either service.

From the Boston Advertiser.
The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has acquired a prominent place in our periodical literature by consistent and meritorious effort, and stands now without a rival in its peculiar sphere. * * * The standard authority of military criticism from a professional point of view.

From the New York Times.
The JOURNAL deserves the confidence and support of all connected with both military and naval branches of the service, and of the public generally, as an able and faithful representative of our nation's defenders.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
Proprietors,
Office No. 39 Park Row, New York.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS
in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. Its premiums are low, and it pays losses promptly.

BOUND VOLS. of the JOURNAL.
VOLUMES I. AND II., FOR 1863-4 AND 1864-5, Handsomely bound in cloth and Turkey morocco, an containing a full Index, may now be obtained at the office of the JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

PRICE, \$750 A VOLUME IN CLOTH; \$10 A VOLUME IN TURKEY MOROCCO.

HANDBOOK of MUSICAL GEMS!
—THE HOME MELODIST contains nearly One Hundred Favorite Songs. It is exceedingly convenient in size, and neat and attractive in style. This unique volume, bound in cloth, and comprising choice pieces, which in another form cost twice as many dollars, will be sent, postage free, on the receipt of thirty-five cents, by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
THE NEW YORK
Weekly Tribune.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR
MARCH 24.
THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—The Vital Question; Connecticut; Mr. Sherman on Finance; A Bad "Ex;" Resumption in the House; Halt! The President and Congress; Prices; Shall we Have Peace? "Seventy-Three at Par?" Mr. Hulburd on Finance; Railroad Fares; Easy Enough; Mr. Hooper's Bill; Kentucky; Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SUMMARY—Military; News from Washington; New York; New England; The Southern States; The Western States; The Territories; Political; Domestic Miscellany.

FOREIGN NEWS—Europe; South America; Mexico; West Indies.

LEGISLATURE—Abstract of the Proceedings. RHODE ISLAND—General Burnside a Union Candidate for GOVERNOR.

A MAN CONFESSES TO HAVE BEEN SECRETARY OF A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN. THE FENIANS. OBITUARY—Deaths of the Rev. Dr. Whowell and Jared Sparks.

THE HIGH PRICE OF MANUFACTURES—The Remedy. MISSOURI—(Fourth Article)—Manufactures. FROM MONTANA—From Our Special Correspondent—How Gold was Discovered in Montana; Gold-Washing; The Process; Its Wastefulness; Prospecting Ground; News.

SPEECH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 10, 1866. THE FREEDMEN. CONTROLLER CLARKE AND SECRETARY McCULLOUGH. CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings.

AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS. AMERICAN MACHINERY ABROAD. POETRY—After the War. INTERESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers' Club, March 6; New Food Plants; Sewage as Manure; A Dissertation upon Soils and Manures; Underdraining; Farm Buildings; Bricks Without Sand; A New Kind of Fencing; Percentage of Waste in Wool; Hogs, Breeds, and Weight Gained per Day; Cows, When to Feed; Horses, Orib-bitters; Clover Worm in the State of New York; Other Pests of the Farm; Sheep vs. Borer; Fruit Culture; An Iowa Vineyard; Cold and Fruit in Indiana; Oange Orange; Sogro in New York; Fruits for Illinois; Hard Water; Information for Emigrants; Science Applied to Weeds; Pomace for Manure; Buckwheat in Orchards; Peat for Fruit-Growers; Coloring and Churning Butter; Heat of the Oven for Bread-Making; Increased Power of Water in the Night; New Food for Bees; Sewing-Machines; Dressing Fur Skins; Mexican Frijole; Early Potatoes; Water Pipes.

OUR COUNTRY ROADS—How they are Worked, and How Work is Wasted; How to Have Good Roads, and How we Have Bad Ones; The Whole System of Road-working Reviewed.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET. LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS. PERSONAL.—POLITICAL.—CITY ITEMS. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special Dispatches to The New York Tribune. COMMERCIAL—Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain and Cattle Markets, specially reported for The N. Y. Tribune.

Ready this morning. Price in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents. Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—\$2 Nos. ... \$ 2 00 do. Clubs of five..... 9 00 Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers..... 17 50 Twenty copies, addressed to names of "..... 34 00 Ten copies, to one address..... 16 00 Twenty copies, to one address..... 30 00 An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

Drafts on New York, or Post-Office orders, payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
785 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
Nearly opposite Grace Church.

Mr. BRADY has on view and for sale at his Gallery, as above,

PORTRAITS OF ALL OFFICERS,
of both services, who have distinguished themselves in the late war. The sizes vary from carte de visite to imperial.

In addition to his varied assortment of likenesses, Mr. BRADY has a

COLLECTION OF VIEWS
of almost every point made historic in the recent conflict, which it may be presumed will be valued by not only those more immediately concerned, but their friends, as mementos of the trials through which the Nation has just passed.

Mr. BRADY always pays considerable attention to copying. The new style of PORTRAITS in PORCELAIN has been brought by Mr. BRADY to perfection.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY
AND AGENCY,
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS of the STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY,

Will buy and sell Real Estate as the agent of others in all parts of the United States, especially in the South.

Will negotiate loans on Real Securities. Will facilitate Emigration and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and Gen'l Agent North.

STEINWAY & SONS'**GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES,**

Are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken Thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine Pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. Steinway & Sons in their Pianofortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grand and highest-priced Square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to Steinway & Sons:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the Steinway Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness, and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale; and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the Steinway Pianos in all respects the best Instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the Public.

S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, A. H. PRASE,
ROBT. GOLDBERG, ROBERT HELLER, THEO. EISENBERG,
HENRY C. TIMM, WM. BERNER, C. BERGMANN,
GEO. W. MORRIS, E. MUNO, MAX MARSTEN,
WGO. THOMAS, CARL ANSCHUTZ,
And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'

AREEROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, between Union square and Irving place, New York.

MILLER & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,

PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, SWORDS,

**BELTS, HATS, EMBROIDERIES,
SASHES, CAPS, MONEY-BELTS,
GAUNTLETS,**

**WRITING, DRESSING, WORK, GLOVE,
TOILET, JEWEL, CIGAR CASES.**

Fans, Field and Opera Glasses, Reticules, Lunch and Travelling Bags, Flasks, Pocket Books, Etc.

NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

**MARINE AND FIRE
INSURANCE.****METROPOLITAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,**

No 108 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL—ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866—OVER \$1,600,000.

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium, against all MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on CARGO or FREIGHT; also, against Loss or Damage by FIRE.

If PREMIUMS are paid in GOLD, Losses will be paid in GOLD.

The Assured receive 75 per cent. of the net profits, without incurring any Liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

SCRIP DIVIDEND DECLARED JAN. 23, 1866,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of: Firearms, Cutlery, Double and single-bbl. Shot Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety. Sole agents for Heider's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for Revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.,

19 Maiden Lane and 22 John-st., New York,

DEALERS IN

ARMS AND MILITARY GOODS, PRESENTATION SWORDS

AND PISTOLS, FLAGS, &c., &c.,

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.

Publishers of THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ARMS, &c.

ARMY AND NAVY BUTTON CO.

AND

WATERBURY BUTTON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE, REVENUE, POLICE, LIVERY, AND FANCY GILT AND PLATED BUTTONS.

Buttons of all States, both Line and Staff, constantly on hand.

Special designs for independent Companies, Schools, etc., etc., made to order.

Privates, Sergeants and Non-Commissioned Staff Brass Shoulder-scales, and every description of Gilt and Brass Military Trimmings.

DEPOTS:

49 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.

17 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

BENT & BUSH,

ARMY AND NAVY FURNISHING GOODS,

Corner Court and Washington Sts., Boston,

Would call the attention of

NAVY OFFICERS

To the following extract of a letter from

HON. G. V. FOX,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

"YOUR STANDARD REGULATION CAP has been examined by the officers and is approved. It is PRECISELY the description ordered by the Department, and is the ONLY ONE I have seen WHICH IS EXACT. It is to be regretted that others should have deviated so widely from regulations."

(Signed),

G. V. FOX.

To Messrs. BENT & BUSH, Boston.

Our Regulation Caps are the only ones that have met the approval of the Department, and will in future be kept fully up to standard which they have maintained the past four years.

BENT & BUSH,

Cor. Court and Washington Sts., Boston,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Army and Navy Equipments.

S. D. KEHOE,

Manufacturer of

KEHOE'S

CELEBRATED INDIAN CLUBS,

103 ELM STREET,

One door from Canal Street, NEW YORK.

KEHOE'S INDIAN CLUBS.

PRICES.

6, 7 and 8 lbs. per pair.....\$5 00 15 lbs. per pair.....\$10 00
10 lbs. per pair..... 6 00 20 lbs. per pair..... 14 00
12 lbs. per pair..... 7 00 25 lbs. per pair..... 16 00

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

2 lbs. per pair.....\$2 00 4 lbs. per pair.....\$3 50
3 lbs. per pair..... 3 00 5 lbs. per pair..... 4 00

WOODEN DUMB BELLS.

D. B. JOHNSTON,

99 BLEECKER STREET,

(Formerly Captain in 162d regiment N.Y.V.)

Having returned to the business, has completed all arrangements, and is now selling the

CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES

in the market; combining all the improvements of value in any instrument, including GRAND SQUARE SCALE, FULL IRON FRAME, OVERSTRUNG BASS, BUSHED KEYS, OVAL PINS—all of the latest style and improved mechanism of the very best workmanship and material. Every Piano warranted for five years, or as long as the purchaser wishes.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

A STOR HOUSE.

STETSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Broadway,

NEW YORK.

**HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY
OFFICERS.**

BANCROFT HOUSE,

COR. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., N. Y.

To the Officers of the Army:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that I have leased the above Hotel for a term of years, and have refurnished and renovated the entire establishment, and am now prepared for the reception of the travelling public. My old friends of the Army, to whom I am so much indebted for success in the past, I would most respectfully invite to a trial of my accommodations, and guarantee that no effort on my part will be spared to make the time spent at my House agreeable.

The "BANCROFT" is most admirably located, both for parties visiting New York on business or pleasure, being in the immediate vicinity of Union and Madison Squares, the Fifth Avenue, and other most prominent Hotels of the City. It is also easy of access, either by car or stage, which pass the door almost every moment, conveying passengers from the Battery to the Central Park; while for quiet, comfort, and all the modern conveniences, it cannot be surpassed by any Hotel in the City.

Yours, respectfully,

ALBERT H. CRANEY,

Late of the EBBITT HOUSE, Washington, D. C.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15. Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

N. Y. S. VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS. DEPOSIT, N. Y. Headquarters New York, Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor Place, Eighth street. Drill daily, at 3 P. M.
Colonel LYONS.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL,
FAIR AM. INST., 1865.

REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION—FOUR SEPARATE STITCHES—UNIFORM SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION.

WILL GATHER AND SEW A RUFFLE AT THE SAME TIME.

GREAT CAPACITY AND GREAT SIMPLICITY

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, New York.

WM. KNABE & CO.'S

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL

GRAND, SQUARE,
AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

These Instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have, upon their excellence alone, attained an UNPUNISHED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled. Their

—
TONE

combines great power, richness, sweetness, and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale. Their

—
TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to so easily tire. In

—
WORKMANSHIP

they cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism. None but the best-seasoned material is used in their manufacture, and they will accept the hard usages of the concert-room with that of the parlor, upon an equality—unaffected in their melody; in fact, they are constructed,

"NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER."

All our Square Pianos have our new improved Grand Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

—
WAREHOUSES,

No. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y.

J. BAUER & CO.,

Sole Agents.

THE DERINGER PISTOL.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE EASTERN STATES.

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency, for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

TIFFANY & CO.

**UNITED STATES
Army and Navy Journal;**

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY,
and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION. Terms.—\$6 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
39 Park Row, New York.
AMERICAN NEWS CO., 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents